



SATURDAY NIGHT



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GENERAL SECTION
1 to 16

FINANCIAL SECTION
17 to 28

WOMEN'S SECTION
29 to 40

The FRONT PAGE

Canada's Message to Washington

Everyone will applaud the action of the Ottawa government in demanding of the United States Department of State ample protection for all Canadians, whatever their place of birth, who have been in the habit of commuting across the border in connection with their daily employment at border points. The fact is that this question would never have arisen had the Washington Government not accepted the executive of the Carpenters' Union of the city of Detroit as *ex officio* counsellors in a vital matter of international relations. We doubt if the move to exclude native or naturalized residents from Canada from working in U.S. border cities would ever have been heard of if the said Union had not been engaged in attempting to force the principle of a "closed shop" in Detroit. A few Sundays ago a Detroit labor leader came to Toronto and addressed an audience in the Labor Temple. In the course of his remarks he assured everyone that no commuter on the Canadian border carrying a Union card would be interfered with. Canadian labor was given to understand that the so-called quota was merely intended to apply to workers who had not joined unions or lost their standing in such organizations.

The U.S. Department of State would probably repudiate the utterances of this unofficial emissary, and we wonder how far the leaders of the Republican party would be pleased at the thought that the Washington Government is regarded merely as an agency for walking delegates Canadian workers on the Detroit River frontier are not depriving anybody in the United States of jobs. They are seemingly a necessity of industry in Detroit; and the fact that they live on the Canadian side helps to relieve the housing problem for every poor family in Detroit. In fact, the decision of the Washington authorities to disturb the peaceful and neighborly situation which has existed for decades along the Michigan frontier has very few sympathizers among the intelligent elements of the United States people. There are even indications that Congress at some not distant day will revise existing immigration laws in such a way as to ensure the good relations that have existed in the past.

There is another phase of the question. Apparently the old adage that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good is being illustrated in the Canadian border cities. Those who have permanent jobs on the Canadian side of the river find some satisfaction in the circumstance that the uncertainty of the situation has helped to curb the extortionate demands of landlords. It appears that landlords are to-day demanding only about double the actual rental value of premises as it would be estimated in Toronto or Montreal, whereas a few months ago their exactions ran to three or four times the rental that would, under ordinary circumstances represent a fair return on the capital invested.

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Assassins Now Getting Squeamish

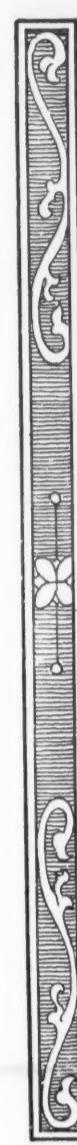
The ancient spectacle of Satan rebuking sin is again to be seen in the outrages of the Moscow Soviet and its press over the killing of one of its pet assassins, Peter Volkoff, at Warsaw by a young Russian student of monarchist sentiments. There is small attempt to deny that Volkoff was the Commissar primarily responsible for the murder in cold blood of the late Czar and his family. The evidence issued in Russia itself showed that in order to make the dastardly work complete Volkoff had arranged for supplies of gasoline to effect a speedy burning of the bodies. It was this horrible monster whom the Soviet forced on Poland as envoy against the protests of that nation. In fact the Soviet claims the right to force on other countries creatures whom no decent person would associate with, or no decent nation tolerate except under compulsion. And the Moscow government is now very busy playing the tactics with regard to Poland of the wolf who accused the lamb of muddying the stream.

That one Russian should kill another owing to political differences is not an isolated phenomenon. It is the kind of thing that has been going on in Eastern Europe so long as the memory of any living man goes back. The Russian revolutionary party for generations has inculcated the idea of political assassination as a pious and worthy enterprise. The tolerance of homicide has always been one of the defects of Russian jurisprudence. Anyone who has read Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment" knows that murder of the most cowardly description was regarded in a less reprehensible light than we of British blood regard forgery. The madman Lenin was very much coddled by the Czarist regime of the nineties after he became known as a dangerous revolutionary. He was sent to a game paradise in Siberia (according to the testimony of his own wife), where he might exercise his love of slaughter on partridges and ducks, and was given a small pension to live on. Once he became all-powerful, he gratified his lust for slaughter by compassing the deaths of over three million fellow Russians of different opinion. But to-day the act of one Russian student very probably bereaved the deaths of scores of friends and relatives during the Russian Terror is magnified into a great international conspiracy. It is described as the focus of a plot by Great Britain and all the western nations against the Russian worker. The attempt to drag in Great Britain in connection with an episode typical of centuries of Russian history shows what insolent and childish gutter-snipes the Moscow beggars on horseback really are.

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Truth Cannot Be Left to Posterity

Field Marshal Earl Haig's recent statement that due acknowledgment had not been paid to the supreme part played by the British armies in the Great War and that the struggle would have been won even if the United States had not joined the Allies, has considerably distressed the Toronto "Globe". While professing to sympathize in a large measure with the utterance of the British Commander, that newspaper deprecates the fact that he felt compelled to speak his mind in such a fashion, fearful that it may have a possible injurious effect on international peace and good-will. "Credit for the achievement



A NEW MONUMENT FOR PARLIAMENT HILL

Statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada from 1896 to 1911, to be erected on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, and unveiled during Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebration next July 1st to 3rd. The Statue is by J. Emile Brunet, Sculptor, Montreal. Sir Wilfrid was born 1841, and died 1919, and was for over forty years a member of Parliament.

of victory in that conflict," says the "Globe", "will be awarded by history, and history's finding will be impartial and final."

A blithe and optimistic statement! The "Globe" credits history with a virtue of which it gives too frequent evidence. Who will say that the history-books of nations not excluding our own, record the events, particularly those martial, of their respective pasts with a justice and an impartiality that have the finality of truth? Only the sentimental would make such a claim. And upon what, may one ask further, do the historians of posterity base their recapitulations of historic events, but the relevant literature contemporaneous to such events? These historians are not clairvoyant or gifted with a sixth sense that they are capable of putting history together without resource to the chronicles of the time. Whatever national bias there may be to Earl Haig's statement is aside from the point. The fact remains that he was Commander of the British forces in the field and is in a position to speak with considerable authority on the events of the Great War. And his testimony as at that part played by the British troops in that conflict is at least as worthy to be recorded for the judgment of posterity as the claims of a large portion of the American press in the natural jubilation of armistice that the war was won by the United States army.

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The English Author in Canada

An article recently published in "The Star" (London, England) by the Dean of Windsor, Rev. Dr. Baillie, entitled "What Canadians Read" conveys a very erroneous impression of book-reading tastes in this country. The Dean was in Canada with his choristers in mid-winter when the agitation with regard to U.S. domination of the Canadian market for magazines and periodicals was in full swing, and he seems to have misinterpreted the situation to the extent of assuming that the United States dominated the Canadian book trade also. He says that while in Canada he was struck when looking at bookshops and bookstalls with the overwhelming predominance of American literature. English magazines were almost unknown, and English books were only represented in a secondary degree, and through American editions. "A closer study of the question," he says, "brought out clearly the fact that Canada is at present steeped in American literature and little else. This is a serious question. It is serious from the Empire point of view, for naturally we do not wish an important Dominion to be dominated by the thought of a foreign country."

history, biography, memoirs, and the like. Throughout that period the demand for books of United States authorship has been steadily falling, despite the converse position with regard to United States periodicals.

The Dean of Windsor is perhaps unaware of an other circumstance which throws light on the situation, and it is this: that the United States author, and especially the United States fiction writer, is by no means an exclusive factor in his own market. The more eminent British writers like George Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, Sir James Barrie, Arnold Bennett, Hugh Walpole, Rudyard Kipling, to name but a few, enjoy a proportionately larger sale (from a population standpoint) in Canada and the United States than they do in England. The frequency with which English books figure in the monthly lists of "best sellers" and "library favorites" published in New York, must have struck everyone familiar with the subject. Of course there are some American novelists like Edna Ferber and Willa Cather whose books are very popular in Canada, but so are they also in England, we believe. The novel, by a writer of American birth, which has probably commanded the largest sale in Canada during the past two or three years is "The Little French Girl" by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, and that despite the author's nativity was essentially an English book. The Dean's statement that British publishers are not aware to the Canadian field has probably ere now been corrected in London by the publishing companies interested, and we are glad to be able to give assurances of the favor which the best contemporary British writers enjoy in Canada.

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Distinctive Individuality of Canadians

Apart from Dean Baillie's erroneous conclusions about what Canadians read in the way of books, some of his observations about us as a people are extremely interesting. The more he travelled in Canada, the more was he struck with the strength of its individuality. He has been in America twice, and on each visit he was impressed with the enormous difference between the mentality of Canada and that of the United States, and the thing that struck him most about Canadians was their independence of thought. He found it in the newer schools of painting, and the rapidity with which Canadian universities are passing from the stage of being mere schools of teaching to becoming important centres of research. He had many opportunities to listen to the discussion of young men in various parts of the Dominion, and in these casual conversations this same peculiarity was brought out clearly. There was no place for second-hand thought among them, and the young men expressed their own thoughts clearly and simply. After his return to England, he learned from one who had enjoyed the most opportunity of testing Rhodes scholars that he too had been impressed with exactly the same characteristics in his contacts with students from Canada. The Dean considers that everything which can be done to foster this spirit of individuality is of the utmost importance. With the vigorous character of its population and its immense natural resources, Canada must inevitably become rich and populous, but it will, thinks the Dean, only become a great nation if it retains and develops its own individuality. If it tends to become a mere reflection of the United States, it will have no individual message for the world. He believes that Canada should, for many reasons, become one of the most important factors in the life of the world, if it develops on its own lines.

As has been stated before on this page, there is small reason to fear that Canadians will not retain their own individuality. They do so in a large degree under the most difficult circumstances. The fact is particularly noticeable in the great whirlpool of New York city itself. Canadians gravitate thither in very large numbers, but even after they have resided there for many years they remain somewhat distinctive and are so regarded by natives of the United States, who come in contact with them. Indeed, most of them take precious good care to let others know of their origin, and to impress it on their children, as a valuable heritage. Therefore, while our Canadians absorb a good deal of trash from the immense volume of worthless periodical literature that floods our news-stands, it is quite improbable that their individuality will be fined away. The tendency in many of the States of the Union is to standardize thought and opinion, just as motor cars, chums, and overalls are standardized. We have not a few in Canada who have similarly tried to regiment opinion in this country on certain subjects; but, so far, all such efforts have utterly failed, and may they long continue to do so.

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Canadian Ports The Halifax Herald is publishing a striking series of articles designed to promote the greater use of Canadian ports for Canadian trade. With this object we have the greatest sympathy, provided that is possible of attainment without the adoption of uneconomic measures such as might be particularly difficult of justification at the present moment, when the country has on its back a financial burden grievous to be borne. We can quite understand the eagerness of Haligonians to see the port of which they are so justly proud more fully utilized. That port has in operation two grain elevators—one of 500,000 bushels capacity, and the other, quite recently erected by the Canadian Government, with a capacity of 1,030,000 bushels. It certainly seems too bad that, when the port has been equipped with such a fine elevator, the building of such an edifice should not be amply justified by large shipments of grain.

As a matter of fact, there is sufficient trade originating in Canada to ensure the prosperity of all our ports, both Atlantic and Pacific, and it is not unnatural that Halifax, Saint John and the rest of them should feel that they are entitled to handle the immense volume of trade originating in Canada in preference to, and to the exclusion of, ports in a foreign country.

There are other reasons, too, why, if it can possibly be brought about, it is highly advisable that shipments of Canadian grain should remain under official Canadian jurisdiction until they leave Atlantic ports; that is to say, that the ports from which they leave should be Canadian and not United States ports.

Some four years ago, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into all aspects of the grain trade in Canada. In its report, dated January, 1927, this Com-

mission stated, in effect, that certain shipments of Canadian wheat had been watered with American soft wheat had been received in England, and that, while the number of instances of this kind had not been large, "the publicity which these shipments have received in trade circles, and the alarm which they have created in Great Britain, are significant of the extreme sensitiveness of the British market to any tampering with the quality of grain supplied on Canadian Certificate Final." One of the members of this Commission, Professor W. J. Rutherford, who went to Europe to secure direct information, reported one instance, in particular, that of the steamer, "Trevidor," from Philadelphia, arriving in the Old Country with a cargo of grain, under Canadian Certificate Final, showing strong evidences of admixture. Other testimony might be quoted showing that, three years ago, at any rate, the opinion was held in milling circles overseas that Atlantic shipments through all Canadian channels were more satisfactory, and that deterioration of Canadian wheats took place—at any rate, occasionally—while they were passing through the United States in bond, especially through the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Commissioner Oliver, of the Board of Railway Commissioners, which has recently heard evidence on the question of the routing of Canadian grain, and other products through other than Canadian ports, has expressed his view, in no uncertain terms, that Canadian grain can be shipped through Halifax, Saint John and other Canadian ports to the mutual benefit of shipper and buyer. The Halifax Herald rightly points out that "if the grain trade of Canada is directed to Canadian ports, then a great step will have been taken to direct other classes of Canadian trade to the ports of this Dominion." As we have said, there is enough trade originating in Canada to ensure the prosperity of all our ports, and such trade should be handled by them, unless this should be proved to be out of the question on economic grounds.

C. M. A's. Montreal furnishes the new president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in the person of Mr. W. S. Fallis, and Saint John, N. B., the new first vice-president of that body, in the person of Mr. Louis W. Simms.

Mr. Fallis is president and general manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd. He was appointed general manager of that company eight years ago, and was elected the president last year. It is twenty-eight years since Mr. Fallis—who is an Ontarian by birth, having been born on a farm in Perth County—first joined the Company, as one of its salesmen. In the interval, promotion after promotion came to him with the company until finally eight years ago, he was brought to the head office in Montreal as vice-president and general manager, subsequently becoming president. During those twenty-eight years, he has had no small share in the developments that have increased the turnover of the company fifty-fold. The same shrewdness, energy and ability with which Mr. Fallis has conducted the affairs of the company with which he is connected, he brings to bear on all he undertakes. In private life, he is the most genial and companionable of men, and at Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue, Que., where he resides, his name is proverbial for generosity and kindness.

Mr. Louis W. Simms, the C. M. A.'s new first vice-president, is president and managing director of the T. S. Simms Company, Ltd., manufacturers of brooms and brushes, of Saint John, N. B. He is a man who is thoroughly imbued with the best kind of community spirit, and has done a great deal toward creating almost ideal working and living conditions at Fairville, on the outskirts of Saint John, where his plant is located, and where many of the workers in it dwell. Strong for "Maritime Rights," he is a ready and forceful speaker, one who has not only something to say, but also an apt way of saying, and a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, who is regarded in the Maritimes as one of their natural leaders.

The Death of Hon. D. D. McKenzie, Honorable D. Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and temporary leader of the Liberal party after the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and until the accession to that position of the present Premier, is something in the nature of the removal of a landmark in Canadian public life. A native of Nova Scotia—and, in many ways, a very typical son of that Province—he sat in Parliament for nineteen years, as member for Cape Breton North and Victoria. He was a man of considerable force of character, who held strong opinions strongly, but who, in the contests of our Parliamentary life, so wrought and so fought as to win the esteem and regard of his political opponents as well as of his political friends.

He was possessed of a rich vein of Scott's humor, of the brand that is spoken of as "pawky," and this, combined with his facility and felicity of apt quotation, often from the Bible and the Shorter Catechism, both of which he knew almost by heart, made his frequent interventions in debate invariably things removed from the commonplace. "What do you mean by 'me'?" might well have been the device emblazoned on his Parliamentary banner. And, indeed, that man had need to be sure of his ground and of his facts who wished to lock horns with a personality so fiery in temper, but withal of so shrewd a sagacity. Mr. McKenzie was a man of high integrity and with something akin to a genius for loyal friendship. Incidentally, he cherished a deep affection for British connection—a trait in his character that some of the younger leaders of his party today do not seem so obtrusively to share.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IDLE OR OVERWORKED?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.
A great deal has been said and written lately about the so-called idle modern woman with a flat full of labor-saving devices and shops within reach almost everywhere.

Some of these women must smile a slightly twisted smile when they read or talk to the people who believe the housekeeper of to-day has an easier time than her predecessor of fifty years ago.

Where are the hordes of smiling, cheerful servants, anxious to please, and taking a real interest in the big comfortable houses where they worked, sometimes for a life-time?

What about the houses themselves? There was always a place for everything—many cupboards and small conveniences, the very names of which are now forgotten. We fancy we have improved in these things. Perhaps we have, but it is very seldom now that we see young married people with half the time to rest and play that their grandfathers and grandmothers had!

Not all of this is the fault of the general "speed-up" in post-war life either; the real truth is that women now work much harder, with far less help of any kind than they have done for many generations.

Part of this is caused by the fact that the dainty little



MUSSOLINI THE HERO!
Fascisti and officers of Mussolini's bodyguard acclaiming their leader at the eighth annual Fascisti celebrations in Rome.

The Manitoba Elections

"Preferential Voting" and complex issues leave situation in doubt.—Premier Bracken's Unbusinesslike Regime

By F. C. Pickwell

Robson's witty sallies about the innate claims of the government with many names.

In Winnipeg the communistic and socialistic elements, now representing labor, will again put up quite a battle, but in other parts of the province the stage is occupied by three groups. On sheer merit the decision should rest between Major Taylor and Mr. Robson, but merit does not always count in politics, when class rule and class appeals predominate.

In view of the confused issues, with equally confusing proportional and preferential voting, the writer has been asked for an opinion. The judgment is simple. If you are a good Conservative, vote number one for the candidate representing Major Taylor. If your wife or daughters have Liberal leanings, compromise with your conscience by honoring their favorite with second place. On the other hand, if you are still a Liberal, following the precedent set last summer, give first choice to Mr. Robson's candidate, and then, out of courtesy to any Tories in your family or social circle, condescend to place their favorite as second in line. That is an extenuating feature of the new voting system. It saves much friction in families with political divisions. So far as the other aspiring conglomerate opportunists are concerned, too much reliance cannot be placed on their claims to superior political perspicuity and rare business judgment in saving Manitoba financially. The campaign chatter sounds too much like high pressure stock salesmanship.

IT WILL be worth while to consider a few uncouth claims that are now being made by those representing the Farmer Government. It has been suggested that as the result of previously unrecorded political sagacity, exceptional business judgment, personal honor and lack of class legislation, Manitoba is at last placed on a high pinnacle of statesmanship—which is now the envy of other provinces. A staggering deficit and financial load has been converted into a gratifying annual surplus. If such has really been accomplished, the electorate would be foolish to even consider any other party to the issue. But all the other groups unanimously disagree. No mention is now made of the famous United Farmer platform, which for years occupied so much time of agrarian conventions, as reformist food for public consumption. Evidently this has all been scrapped by the government of their own creation. That is probably why the name is changed so often. Pre-election bribery still prevails, in the form of vote-catching hand-outs.

How about the rigid economy claim, which is now the main plank in the Farmer-Bracken platform? If true, one would first naturally anticipate a reduction in the provincial debt, and fewer expenditures. But records reveal that an increased public debt has been established, in the sum of \$10,262,624. At the last session, the main and supplementary estimates for 1927-28, totalled \$11,182,072.42, which is the largest sum ever voted in the Legislature. Since then additional unprovided obligations have been assumed, as election campaign material, which will have to be voted at the next session.

Much is made of an assumed \$600,000 surplus. Ex-premier Norris has repeatedly charged that this was accomplished by juggling figures and overstating the previous government's deficit by more than \$600,000, after the Farmer Government took office. His statement has not been disproven. If what Mr. Norris states is true, even the much discussed surplus is due more to political trickery than uncanny business economy. Premier Bracken's own ex-finance minister, during the last session, publicly exploded the surplus bubble in the legislature when the government wished to play politics, on the eve of an election, by offering refunds on the municipal levy—the only provincial tax, by the way, which affects the farmers in Manitoba, in spite of agriculture being Manitoba's chief industry.

But, as between estimates and expenditures, it is no great feat for any government to work out a book surplus, if they want something to crow about. The average voter will not take the trouble to investigate, so long as it does not affect his pocket book in the form of taxes. Taxation under nominal farmer government has gone up enormously. That is really what counts, and most of the load is carried by Winnipeg. Some comparisons are noteworthy. The direct taxes imposed and collected under the Conservative government in 1913-14 totalled \$846,419.13. In the last full year of the Norris Government, affected by a national war-time conditions, this amount had increased to \$4,353,788.20. Last year, under the supposedly economical business administration representing organized farmers (1925-1926), covering much more prosperous times, the total reached \$5,844.39.

TOUCHING on the business management of the Farmer Government, reference might be made to rural credits, a benevolent plan to assist farmers in getting on their feet—possibly a good thing, if wisely administered. At the end of five years, under the farmers' own government, there is an admitted loss to date of \$750,000. This system was supposed to be guaranteed, through local associations, against individual losses. The fears expressed in these columns long ago are now borne out, and responsibility

cannot be ignored by a government which managed the scheme for five years, particularly when they boast about bringing back good times to the farmers. In fact, full details should be made public. Another million is said to be on the wrong side of the ledger in the provincial hydro undertaking, for which the farmer government cannot side-step responsibility. It is a mistake that it should have been rectified during the first year of office. That is what any real businesslike government would have done. It is rather late now to blame the other fellows. As a matter of fact, what is the government's policy right now?

Consider also the Manitoba Telephone System, under Farmer Government control, which claims a large operating surplus, largely at the expense of Winnipeg. The service at country points shows a deficit of \$300,000, in a recent report, but a profit of \$203,000 on the entire operation. This means that \$503,000 are taken out of city profits, to make up for specially favored country subscribers, obviously for political purposes. That is not an impartial business management of a very high order. Why should not farmers pay their way?

When the electorate hear Farmer Government enthusiasts dilate on their financial record, it might be borne in mind that the latter had \$1,679,037.89 more to play with than the Norris Government five years ago. This is made up of three important factors: Liquor revenue, \$698,128.53; income tax, \$548,518; gasoline tax, \$432,391.36.

Probably the most lamentable chapter in the history of Manitoba could be written around the non-enforcement of the liquor laws by the Bracken Government throughout its term of office. The province has been overrun with bootleggers, who have entered all ranks of society. Mayor Ralph Webb, of Winnipeg, who is also a chairman of the police commission, has placed the number of law-breakers at five thousand. The Winnipeg mayor quite properly points to Alberta, as an example, of what can be done by a non-political commissioner (backed by the government) who has the courage and initiative to see that the law is rigidly enforced. There is really no comparison. Alberta has been compelled to respect the law, and Manitoba has not.

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ONE of our Western bankers recently asked the writer if the sanctity of a contract is no longer recognized in Manitoba. We had been discussing a court decision in Alberta, in which pool officials were forcing members to live up to the letter of a signed contract, and claiming that members must be taught to understand that a contract cannot be violated. The Alberta courts confirmed that long established code of business honor.

This question was brought up by continuous political manipulation in connection with the Manitoba University, and its perambulating sites, about which several stories have already appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT. It is a sordid tale from beginning to end. The query made above was due to the fact that the Norris Government, by order in council, empowered the University Board to make a legal and binding contract, in order to settle once and for all the permanency of a university site, and eventually arrange for a group of appropriate buildings. The pros and cons had been discussed for years, so it was no hasty decision. As a matter of fact the site finally selected had been held by the University Board for about twenty years, at no cost whatever, aside from taxes and upkeep. But in the end a million dollar institution for the deaf was erected on the property, as part of the group of University buildings planned.

When the Farmer Government came into power, more university political scheming followed. Outsiders were called in, at public expense, to see what they thought about it. The commission started out to investigate all over again. Everybody was asked for an opinion but the parties to the second part, in the solemn and sacred contract already in existence. It was once more finally decided that the preceding government and University Board were all wrong. Premier Bracken, as minister of education, held that it would be more logical to link up with the Agricultural College—an unsuitable location for a university environment. That would appeal to the farmer voters. The sanctity of a government contract did not enter seriously into the solemn deliberations of these learned men—except to seek advice on how it could be broken. Two years ago the University contract was virtually thrown into the waste paper basket, so far as the parties to the second part are concerned. Somewhat curious about the status of this unusual precedent, the writer consulted a legal friend, versed in all the fine points of law. He was asked if a contract did not have the same status and legal standing with a government, as with a corporation or an individual. "My boy," he said. "Governments have the power to do anything—even expropriate your property, if they wish. They can break or ignore a contract, if disposed to do so. But," he said gravely, "it would be a dangerous precedent to set, under the British flag. It is not done in the best of governments—or in good families."

SATURDAY NIGHT readers will remember the rather amazing story on the Bracken Government type of politics, written over two years ago. It had reference to the treatment handed out to a public official, Mr. P. A. MacDonald, Public Utilities Commissioner, who had rendered estimable service, honestly and well, to the community—the outcome of campaigning by an affected promoter associated with their own political group, whose support was most essential to their remaining in office. One was given the most dignified seat in the legislature, and the man who had conscientiously and honestly tried to protect the public was kicked out. Strange to say, in looking over some old Agricultural College real estate data, we find the name of this same promoter on the map as a suburban subdivision booster. Taken on the whole, the United Farmer-Bracken group does not include the business training and stability necessary for a province like Manitoba, if it is to get anywhere. The only men with real business acumen, and more than average intelligence, have stepped out of the picture.

Blackballed

A MAN rang the bell of the Gates of Paradise and demanded admittance of Peter.

"What were you on earth?" asked the Saint.

"I guess," was the answer, "that during the latter part of my life I didn't do much more than play golf."

"Got a golf ball on you?"

"Yep. Some balls, I guess they are."

St. Peter took one, threw it over his shoulder, and it rolled away.

For a minute or two he looked critically at the applicant, then shut the gate in his face and locked it.

"What's the game?" demanded the golfer.

"Say, you are no golfer," said Peter. "You don't even know the first rule of golf—to keep your eye on the ball and follow through."—*Golf Illustrated*.

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SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

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Volume 42, No. 31. Whole No. 1788**Fielding: Link With Confederation**
By M. Grattan O'Leary

IN A small red brick house at 286 Charlotte Street, Ottawa, remote from the Capital's activities, and seeming to turn its back indifferently on the scenes and men of the past, an old man, white-haired, bowed and shrunken, lives his twilight days. The man is William Stevens Fielding, the magic of whose name once challenged thousands, and the potency of whose memory defies the silence of that placid, forgetful street. If when, on July 1, Canadians meet in Ottawa to commemorate Confederation, this veteran figure is missed, his absence will speak something of pathos. For Fielding, although he did not stand at the cradle of Union, and was, indeed, like his mentor, Howe, antagonistic to its birth, is the one living Canadian who more than any other links the present with Confederation days. Like Howe and many another in Nova Scotia, Fielding was hostile to union, and, unlike Howe, he carried his hostility into public life long after federation became a fact. Yet he lived to repeat; lived to give three brilliant decades to the nation whose creation he had fought, and to fall a tragic casualty in its service. If he was not a Father, he has at least been a mighty builder of Confederation.

W. S. Fielding's life encompasses almost the whole of the story of modern Canada. Born, as Philip Guedalla would write it, when the world still lived by candle-light, he was a figure in Nova Scotia journalism three years before Union. He was managing editor of the Halifax "Chronicle" when Howe was among its contributors. Before the C. P. R. had stretched to the Pacific he was in the Legislature of his Province. He declined the Premiership of Nova Scotia five years before Laurier became leader of the Liberal Party. And when, away back in '96, he came to Ottawa as Minister of Finance, he had already served fourteen years in public life, eight of them as a provincial premier.

It was in 1864, just 63 years ago, that W. S. Fielding, then in his fourteenth year, joined the Halifax Chronicle. The sword of Robert Lee still flashed in the South; Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States; Gladstone had but begun his career; the world was yet to hear of Garibaldi and Cavour; Victoria was in the morning of her reign. Restless, vital, innovating, the young journalist and future statesman soon won his spurs. "We always knew his step on the stairs," wrote one of his associates, "because he was always running."



GETTING READY TO BREAK WITH RUSSIA
The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs photographed en route to the House of Commons on the day that the severance of diplomatic relations with Moscow was announced.



GREAT WELCOME TO COLONEL LINDBERGH
View taken from the air showing the crowd gathered to meet the trans-Atlantic flyer on his arrival at Croydon Aerodrome, London.

There came a day when Fielding, still in his early twenties, was the first to tell the world of the wreck of the "Atlantic", with its loss of 500 lives; a feat that made him the "Chronicle's" editor and brought him his first taste of fame. He was never a journalist or publicist after the fashion of Howe. But he wrote with verve and vividness; took a lively interest in public affairs; and in 1882 he was elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature. There, rather than in journalism, he found his true career.

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ONE morning in 1888 W. T. Pipes, Liberal Premier of the Province, called at the "Chronicle" office, where Fielding was reading proofs. "Good morning, Mr. Premier," said Fielding, have you any news?

"Yes; I thought I would drop in and tell you that I have resigned."

"Ah, that is news indeed. Would it be discreet to ask if you have nominated a successor?"

"I have."

"Perhaps I might risk the further indiscretion of asking whom it is to be?"

"I think that if you turn to Samuel 2, Chapter 12, you may get a clue."

When Pipes had gone, Fielding took his Bible off the shelf and turned to Samuel. One sentence leaped out: "And Nathan said to David, 'Thou art the Man.'"

Eight years later, when Laurier was forming his "cabinet of the talents," Fielding was among those to whom he turned. A man who had never sat in the House of Commons, who was still suspect as a foe of Confederation, who was a journalist rather than a financier, became Sir Wilfrid's chief lieutenant and Canada's Minister of Finance.

History vindicated the choice. Ottawa, in the past three decades, has seen no parliamentarian greater than W. S. Fielding. He possessed nothing of Sir Wilfrid's charm, he was not an orator of the "proud full sail", and in sheer power of analysis he was perhaps inferior to Meighen; but he had a mind that worked like some faultless mechanism, and there was a rare lucid magic about his speeches that both informed and charmed. The word that "Fielding is up" said a veteran of the Press Gallery, always filled the House.

This is not the place to speak of his achievements as finance minister. His fiscal career began with the British preference, and ended—in its first stage—with reciprocity. The fifteen years that elapsed between those two events saw Fielding deliver as many successive budgets, and if they recorded no outstanding accomplishment they at least gave allegiance to the wholesome principle of surpluses and accompanied a period of expansion and prosperity. After 1921, when the whirligig of politics brought him back to the financial helm, he had little opportunity for achievement. Canada, with the rest of the world, still swayed from the Storm of the Peoples; Fielding could only strive for stability, to reduce debt and taxation, and to balance his budget. When the time came for real constructive work, Robb was Finance Minister. Robb who cut the tariff in 1924 and reduced taxation by \$25,000,000 in 1926. He was to garner where Fielding had sown.

After the reciprocity debacle men said that Fielding was finished. It was, pre-eminently, his fight, and when Sir Wilfrid's hosts were scattered, and many of the leaders were slain, Fielding, blamed for the disaster, was left to lie where he fell. After thirty years in public life, eight of them as Premier of Nova Scotia, and fifteen as Finance Minister of Canada, he went back to the drudgery of journalism.

Six years later he re-entered Parliament—a new House and world. The man whom he had followed through stress and storm for fifteen years now sat opposite to him as a political foe, most of his old comrades had gone, a few were with him behind Borden. Fielding could not stay in that tabernacle. With the war over, he moved to the cross-benches, and although the Liberals who had remained faithful to Laurier still regarded him as an apostate, he soon found himself back in his spiritual home. In 1919, when passions seemed to have passed, and the Liberal re-union took place, he appeared at the Liberal convention.

T WAS to mark one of the tragedies in the old man's life. One can see him now, an old man, gray-haired, slightly shrunken, as he appeared on that Ottawa platform. He was there, quite frankly, as a candidate for the successionship to Laurier. One fancied during that brilliant and memorable defence of the cause for which eight years before the party had gone down he was scrutinizing the crowd, perchance to see how deep was that cheer; he had heard cheers before. They had cheered reciprocally.

Cheers, like tears, may dry up and leave no trace. And when the veteran had gone from the stage, and the cheers had died down, the crowd remembered—conscription. The mantle of Laurier fell upon Mackenzie King.

That night, in the driving rain of an August evening, two newspapermen encountered Fielding, hurrying along, in frayed overcoat and without umbrella, to his hotel. If there was bitterness in his heart, he showed no trace of it. But he was plainly, quite clearly disappointed. "No man," he told them, "can lose what is a very considerable

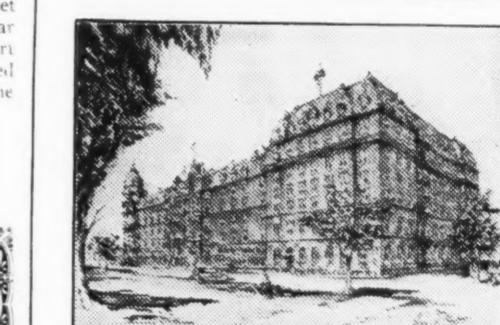
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THE ARCH CRIMINAL

And speaking of bobbed-hair bandits, nothing compares to the young thing in flimsy skirts who holds up the traffic at rush-hour.

The ideal motorist is one who never forgets that he was once a pedestrian.

Plague was unveiled by Lt-General Sir H. Burstall in the Grande Place, Mons, France, commemorating the entry of the Canadians in 1918—Toronto Telegram.

And this after all the talk there has been about the necessity of health preventative measures.

The United States Treasury announces that its paper currency is to be of a smaller size. This reduction in the size of the bills is presumably made to bring them more into harmony with their purchasing power.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

An American University professor once said that if a man wants to live long he mustn't kiss his wife.

It is therefore interesting to observe in connection with this statement that scientists claim man has added twenty years to his life in the past half-century.

Many a woman who says that her face is her fortune is confessing to bankruptcy.

Hal Frank



THE national birthday party scheduled to commence July first promises to be a successful and stirring affair. At any rate, the central committee which has been working for weeks on arrangements for it and which should know most about the prospects, promises to be fairly well satisfied. It is in constant communication with the provincial and municipal authorities who are in charge of local preparations, and it is assured that from coast to coast the diamond jubilee of confederation will be honored by appropriate demonstrations. The keynote of all the plans seems to be in the effort to testify to the greatness of Canada, to bring to the attention of the people at home and abroad the fact that we have good reason to be proud of our country on this sixtieth anniversary of its birth and to have high satisfaction in our citizenship in it. This testimony will be made in speech and song and prayer in all the cities and towns and hamlets of the Dominion, and will be emphasized in parades and other features of the celebration. In Ottawa the whole week-end is to be given over to rejoicing, and the programme will be similarly extensive elsewhere. Here in the Capital the federal government is in command and the observances will have a national tone. A host of distinguished people within and without the country have been invited to attend and a goodly number of the invitations have been accepted already. The Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin will not be here in time for the celebration, of course, but their visit to Canada later in the month is by way of doing honor to the anniversary. They are due to arrive in Quebec on July 29, and during their stay in Canada will visit a number of the larger cities.

THE volume of literature issued by the central committee is immense and much of it is of excellent character. One particularly fine piece is the booklet entitled "Sixty Years of Canadian Progress," which gives a splendid and compact review of the development of Canada in all respects since 1867. The booklet has made a decided success and there is a general demand for it. It is the work of the London Bureau of Statistics, which is the best of the lot or the most complete and efficient publications of its kind in any country—and it will soon reach a second edition for reference purposes. The bulk of the literature of all kinds is issued by the offices, bureaus, some 500 thousand copies.

The national committee deserves great acknowledgment service in Sunday July 6 should be regarded as one of the more important features of the celebration. It promises to be well. At the same hour, 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, from the end of the country to the other, the marchers of all the bands, bugle-tracks at the one hour for the lessons. The last six years should be most impressive and inspiring, says the committee in writing to the local organizations suggesting that the service be held. In Ottawa the services will be under the direction of the general command while in the provincial capitals the command of the service will be left. In each case it will be in the open air in front of the legislative building. The committee asks that the communities of the provinces are very soon be under the direction of local authorities. No settlement or blemish in the service of a small or new centre to participate in the national "Marching" it declares.

THE service will be well-rehearsed and is being sent to communities so that the ceremony shall be as near as possible the same from coast to coast. It opens with a verse from the well-known hymn "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" and suitable hymns are chosen for saying—unto the citizens of Canada, the fathers of our separation and those whose lives have been given in the country's service. A prayer for divine guidance of the government and other prayers are included and the programme ends with "O Canada" and "God Save the King."

THE committee and its staff are deserving of a great deal of credit for the untiring efforts they have put into to make the celebration worthy of Canada. Men and women have worked day and night in an endeavor to have nothing undone. Mr. Mackenzie King and other members of the government have been also very active and very much interested in the affair. Already one sees some results to the effect that there is a lack of originality in what has been done, but there is a limit to the forms such a celebration can possibly take and it is difficult to see just what has been overlooked.

THE government appears to have a difficult task on its hands in its new-born diplomatic importance with a foreign power through its own ambassador. Mr. Massey has not been able to persuade the Washington government to comply with Canadian wishes in the border immigration matter, although the commencement of negotiations may bring some measure of success. The Ottawa note to the United States government was an ambitious effort, going deeply into the history of the situation and making out a strong case for the restoration of the understanding that has hitherto obtained regarding the passage back and forth across the border of the citizens of each country. It was couched in the traditional language of diplomacy and in that respect at least did full credit to the new status, but it remains to be seen how effective it will be in securing the desired advantages for Canadians.

UNDER Mr. King the governmental establishment is rapidly increasing. The year before last when he was short of seats for cabinet ministers he declared his intention to economize in the expenses of government by merging departments and saving some salaries, but the plan did not materialize to any great extent. Instead of the number of governmental posts being cut down it is being enlarged by the appointment of various kinds of expert assistants. The latest appointment is that of an executive assistant to Mr. King. The Prime Minister is strong for having about him men educated in the science and theories of government. Like Doctor Skelton, who was brought from college halls to be under secretary of state for external affairs, the Premier's new assistant is a college professor—Doctor Rogers, who holds the chair of political economy at Acadia University. The appointment is a temporary one, so that Doctor Rogers may go

back to his teaching if incompatibility sets in. Just what are to be the duties of the new official has not been disclosed, but his is to be the eight thousand salary voted by parliament last session at the motion of Mr. King.

ALTHOUGH the general public doesn't seem to be displaying much interest in the matter, the possibilities of the autumn convention of the Conservatives in regard to the leadership are being earnestly canvassed by politicians and followers of parliament at the Capital. No new entries have been posted, and the probable nominees are still Guthrie, Ferguson, Bennett, Rogers and Cahan. Mr. Rogers, it appears, is very seriously desirous of being the next leader of the party, and some Tories seem to think he has a good chance. He has been working his head off in the West and finding time for frequent trips into the East in furtherance of his ambition. There is no indication, however, that his cause is making much headway this side of Winnipeg. Some people seem to think that if there isn't to be something in the way of a decided preference for some one of the figures named it may be good running for a dark horse, should one emerge. In this connection a few eyes are being cast in the direction of one of the ablest of the newer members of the House of Commons, Colonel G. R. Geary of Toronto. The party might go much farther and fare worse in picking a chief. Colonel Geary would fill the requirements of those who think it would be best for the party to have as a new leader a man who could inspire confidence, but who has not been too active in the game of party politics. In the various posts he has held in Toronto, including that of mayor, he has demonstrated capacity for public service. Since he came to the Commons in 1925 he has attracted much favorable attention. In Quebec and the Maritimes Mr. Cahan is exceedingly busy in organizing for the convention, but whether he aspires to the leadership himself or merely aims to have more than a little to do with the decision as to who will get it is not altogether clear. None of the prospective candidates is making an avowed canvass for himself with the possible exception of Mr. Rogers. The plans for the convention will not take definite shape until after the jubilee celebration is over.

IN THE cabinet building which he did last fall Mr. King made two or three good selections of new men. Hon. James Malcolm looks like one of the most effective Ministers of Trade and Commerce the country has employed in quite a few years. His department too often has slumbered in inactivity, but he is putting some new life and vigor into it. There is plenty of good work for the department to do in assisting in the expansion of Canada's trade, and Mr. Malcolm appears to feel that it is worth while stirring it to action. He has the energy to do it and evidently also the ability. The Trade and Commerce Department is one branch of the government than can benefit by business direction, and Mr. Malcolm has had plenty of business experience in large ways. Another of the new Ministers who is specially well thought of is Colonel Kalston, head of the Defence Department. It is to be seen with the government he is likely to become one of the most useful of Mr. King's associates. The opportunities of his department for assisting in the development of aviation in Canada give him some scope for his ability.

I ANTICIPATED too much two or three weeks ago in suggesting that Mr. Rowell's commitment for the enforcement of the Volstead Act was on the point of being called off. It is still on the trail of the rum runners, having carried its investigation back to Montreal. There it unearthed a surprise for those who have thought there could be no virtue associated with the foaming glass, for it discovered a brewery that had over-paid the government some twenty-five thousand dollars in taxes. Credit where credit is due, the excessively honest brew house is the venerable firm of Molson who brewed for the early settlers. Even such a discovery as this, however, hardly justifies the continued cost of the Rowell enterprise.

CANADIANS resident in the United States will unite with those at home in honoring the country's jubilee anniversary. They are taking an interest in the planning toward here and large numbers of them are procuring the literature being distributed from Ottawa. One of the features of the celebration here will be the erection of a tablet in the Victory Tower on behalf of Canadians in the States testifying to their ever-green love for the home land.

The Old Order Changeth

Save time and money! Buy a pair of our clippers.

I'VE noticed in my barber's shop (not merely once or twice). But very often recently) the atmosphere is nice. It breathes of femininity. I've sensed it in a trice. But I am in a hurry to have my tresses shorn. I've doubtless had instructions from my wife that very morn. She has remarked she thought my locks looked shaggy and torn.

M'standing signs of "Fourteen chairs, no waiting, no delay!"

Which once beguiled my innocence and held me in their sway.

No longer lure me in to waste the precious hours away.

The fourteen chairs, I dare predict, are filled by fourteen girls.

And fourteen busy barbersmen are trimming maidens' curls.

No subtle bunter round the shop the modern barber hurls.

No more I'll go and sit and wait, and wait, and wait, and wait.

With agitated mein till some tonsorial potentate.

Has finished bobbing boyishly a youthful female pate.

I've bought a pair of clippers, some scissors and a comb.

And now when I find necess'r the shearing of my dome,

I'll simply slip my wife four bits and have it done at home.

—Roger B. Pruzman.

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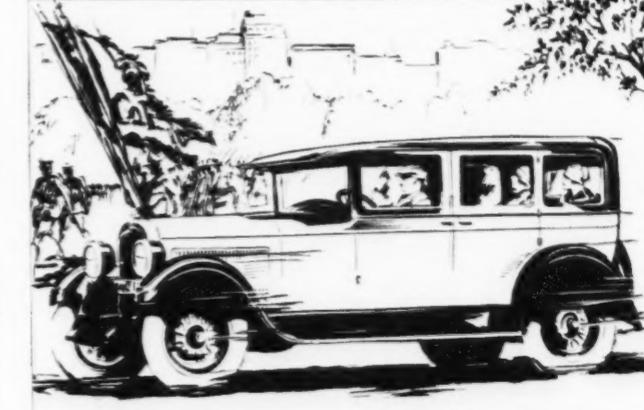
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Marking History's Footprints
Work of Sites and Monuments Board in
Western Canada
By Charlotte Gordon

THE Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is this year at its first milestone. The annual gathering in Ottawa this spring marks the end of the five years for which its members were appointed. Its function, the purpose of formation, is the advance of the department of the Interior in the marking and preserving of historic sites of public interest, in the marking of events destined to have a real influence in the development of the Dominion.

This honorary body is composed of representatives from each section of the Dominion. Judge Clegg for Nova Scotia, Dr. J. C. Webster for New Brunswick, Judge Demers for Quebec, Brig. General Crerarshanks for eastern Ontario, Mr. J. H. Long for western Ontario, His Honor, Judge F. W. Hickey for the four western provinces. Mr. J. R. Harton of Ottawa is the executive officer representing the Department of the Interior.

The Board now has under scrutiny over one thousand sites and from this number, one hundred and eighty six have been selected and recommended for action by the department. In this achievement the discoverers and explorers and empire-builders of our country are fittingly honored. By the erection of the tablets an interest in the history of our country is awakened.

We read in the book of Joshua that, when the children of Israel had passed over Jordan, they raised a pile of stones, taken from the river, so that, when in the future, any one should ask: "What mean ye by these stones?" they could tell the story to which the stones bore witness.

And so today, each of these piles of stones set forth the salient facts which appeal to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as a justification for its selection and marking as an historic site of national importance.

The tablets which each tell their own story, are about three feet by two in dimensions, and have on them suitable inscriptions.

The cairns and tablets are placed in prominent positions in the cities and towns, on highways and waterways, where they are in line of public vision and where they will be most instructive to future generations in impressing our history. The work of the Board in the rather remote western provinces is of especial interest. The recognition and marking of eighteen sites belong to this division.

THE first accomplishment in western Canada was the erection of a cairn at Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island. The people of Canada thus marked the spot where British history on the North-west Pacific Coast had its real beginnings. It stands as a memorial to the victory of the great principles of the freedom of the seas.

At Prince George a memorial tablet marks the overland journey of Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man to cross the main body of the continent of America. The end of this historic journey at Bella Coola has recently been marked by a monument which, it is expected, will be unveiled about 22nd July, exactly one hundred and thirty-four years after the explorer "mixed up some vermilion in melted grease" and wrote on "Mackenzie's Rock", his famous memorial. The British Columbia government has set aside an area of thirteen acres for the purpose of a provincial park to be known as "Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Historic Park".

The early economic and social life of the country was typified in the cairn erected at Fort Langley, the post built by the Hudson's Bay Company to wrest from American vessels the trade of the Coast. The inscription on the tablet reads:

"The first trading post on the Pacific Coast of Canada, built here in 1827 by the Hudson's Bay Company, destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1840. The scene of the first agriculture and the first nursery in British Columbia. The birth place of the Colony of British Columbia, 1858. Day of November, 1888."

At Prospect Point, on top of the cliff of which the old steamship "Beaver" lay until the wild waves claimed her for their own, is erected a memorial to this pioneer steamship of the northwest Coast. It was wrecked off this point on July 26th, 1888. The old commander of the vessel, Captain George Marchant and Mr. John Fullerton, of Victoria, the last engineer, were honored guests on the occasion. One line of the inscription reads: "The story of the Beaver is the story of the early development of the western coast of Canada".

That the Cariboo road, the "Apian way of British Columbia", played such a vital part in the development of the province, that the gold of Cariboo gave the country its start, economically, made fitting a memorial to Yale. To know the Cariboo road and the life of the Cariboo is to know the epic of British Columbia. The inscription on the tablet reads:

"Here began the Cariboo wagon road, which extended for one hundred miles northward to the gold mines of Cariboo. Built 1862 to 1865."

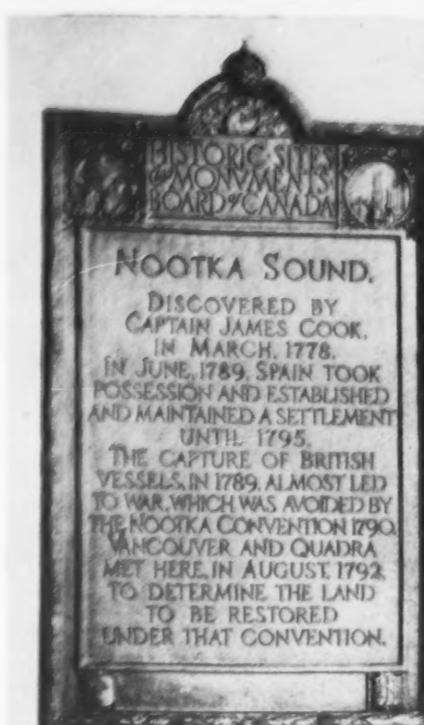
"In the golden days of Cariboo, over this great highway passed thousands of miners and millions of measures."

It was eminently fitting that Mr. Justice Morris, Scott at 141-mile House, on the old Cariboo Road, should deliver the oration.

At Gonzales Hill, Victoria, a tablet and cairn mark the discovery and exploration of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the end of the historic search for the mysterious "Strait of Anian" which was supposed to connect the eastern and western oceans. There was intermingling, at the unveiling, the red, white and blue flag of Britain and the crimson and gold of Spain, further impressed by Mr. John W. Dolby of Seattle, vice Consul for Spain, in the remark: "There is a deep significance in the mingling of Spain's and Britain's flags upon that monument". Captain Robert E. Barkley, a great grandson of the discoverer of the Strait, was present and told of his arrival on Vancouver Island, thirty-five years before, and exactly one hundred years after his great grandfather, in the "Imperial Eagle" discovered the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

To honor the pioneer fur-traders who, by establishing themselves in the locality of the present city of Kamloops and who aided in securing the country for Great Britain, a tablet affixed to a boulder, in Riverside Park, Kamloops, was unveiled.

New Westminster is rich in historical association. Here was located the first mint in the old Colony and, until recent years, the first mint in the Dominion. A memorial will this season be unveiled in the city of New Westminster, on the penitentiary grounds, to commemorate the landing of the engineers in 1858 and the founding of the first capital of British Columbia.



Standard Type of Tablet Placed on Cairns Commemorating Historical Spots Throughout Canadian West.

In Alberta "the most unique police force in the world", the Royal North-west Mounted police of the Canadian West, are honored in a memorial, erected in Central Park, Calgary. The unveiling was a memorial gathering of veterans of the old force. Among those taking part in the event were Colonel James Walker of Calgary and Sir Cecil Denny of Edmonton, early officers of the force.

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IN HISTORIC Fort Macleod, a cairn and tablet will commemorate the events associated with the founding of the Royal North-West Mounted police, on the Island near the town in 1874.

Old Fort Augustus, near Edmonton, in the Fort Saskatchewan settlement, now almost forgotten, will be marked this year. There will be recognized the sites established by the Northwest company in 1794, and Fort Edmonton, situated a few hundred yards away, built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1795. Both forts were wiped out by the warlike Blackfeet.

The region of Jasper Park and the Athabasca Pass has acquired considerable historic interest because of its importance as a trans-Canada route in the days of the fur-trade. Two sites have been deemed by the Board to be of national importance. Henry House, founded by the North-west Company in 1811; the last site of Jasper House, twenty miles north of Jasper Lodge, first built on Brule Lake in 1813 and between 1827 and 1829, moved to its last site at the confluence of the Rocky river with the Athabasca.

The cairn erected at Frog Lake, Alberta, marks the historic ground of the rebellion of 1885. Other battle-fields across the border in the province of Saskatchewan, connected with the rebellion, have been recognized by cairns and tablets: Batoche, Cutknife Hill, Battleford, an early capital of the Territories. The importance of old Fort Livingston, the first capital of the North-west, where Governor Laird and his council held their sessions, has been perpetuated. Fort Walsh, a stronghold of the police, will be marked this year.

Glenchen, Alberta, the old Blackfoot Crossing, scene of the famous treaty, number 7, by which the Blackfeet and other tribes surrendered their rights to fifty thousand square miles of territory in Alberta, will be marked by a memorial cairn. It will be placed in close conjunction with the last lodge and the grave of Crowfoot, most famous of Indian chiefs.

In Sir William Whyte Park, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was erected a cairn and tablet to mark the site of Fort Douglas and as a memorial to the Selkirk settlers. It serves, as well as a reminder of the first wheat sown on the Canadian prairies.

A tablet placed on the vine-covered gateway of old Fort Garry, calls to mind the historic district, the vicinity of four forts. It marks the site of Fort Rouge, established by La Verendrye in 1758. Fort Garry, built by the North-West Company in 1824. "Old" Fort Garry, headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, and "New" Fort Garry, built of stone in 1826 to 1829, and seat of government until the transfer to Canada in 1870.

The Board has recognized the importance of the work of La Verendrye, the noted French-Canadian explorer of the west, and will erect a cairn and tablet at Portage la Prairie to commemorate the site of Fort La Reine. It is quite probable that other points in Manitoba, associated with La Verendrye, may be suitably commemorated.

The national peace which followed from the Reciprocity arrangements with the Indians will be commemorated as far as Manitoba is concerned, in a cairn in Lower Fort Garry.

This is national sentiment honored. This is local interest in our rich historic background stimulus. There are few trails in Canada but find some interesting history of achievement or significance. It is a matter of surprise that many of these spots have not been recognized, the cable station in Sundre Creek, the Pacific cable terminus, Spanish Banks, adjacent to Marine Drive, Vancouver, where met Britain and Spain. It represents the dying glories of Spain and the growing clout of England, as a result of the Nootka convention. Simpson's Pass in the Rockies where in 1841 was carved by Indians on a tree the first mining of coal in Alberta, the first commercial mining of coal in British Columbia. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board have as a field of operation half a continent.

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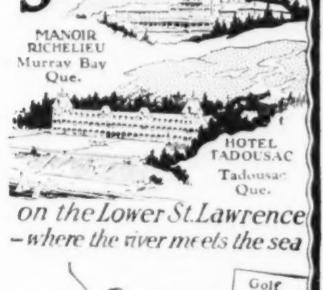
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KARSAVINA PUPILS DANCING
English girls trained by the great Russian ballerina, Karsavina, recently gave a beautiful display of their art at an old English garden fete in the Royal Botanical Gardens London.

"*The Bride*" at Hart House Theatre, its regular season ended, opened its doors again for a week beginning June 9th, to permit the independent production of "*The Bride*," a mystery comedy by Stuart Olivier and George M. Middleton. Gordon Sparling, who was responsible for the revival of this popular farce, has done considerable work in amateur theatricals in Toronto, having been long associated with the Trinity Dramatic Society. He also directed the successful Junior League Revue, which was presented early in the season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. For this production, Mr. Sparling assembled a cast of competent local performers, many of whom have appeared in Hart House plays.

"*The Bride*" is built after a sturdy recipe. The serenity of a bachelor household is disturbed one evening by the sudden intrusion of a young and attractive lady, via the roof-door. She is garbed as a bride and has an affecting story to tell of how she deserted an unloved and elderly bridegroom at the altar. With the news that there has been a jewel robbery down the street and the arrival of police and other gentry in search of the young lady, the plot begins to thicken. Erected on sound farcical lines, "*The Bride*" is exciting and quite amusing, and was given on the whole a satisfactory production at Hart House, although an increase in tempo would have made it much more effective.

The play was excellently staged and the players acquitted themselves creditably. An interesting member of the cast was Miss Marjory Campbell, a Toronto girl, who has had experience on the professional stage in England. She is a capable actress and in the role of Maria Duquesne, the "bride," performed vivaciously and with skill. The two bachelors, the elder and grouchy Mortimer, and the younger and more human Wilson, were played by Fred Manning and George B. Young, each handling his lines with ability and giving an all-round good "show." H. E. Hitchman offered a brief but perfect portrait of the elderly hayseed from up-state, Isaac Walton Holman, while Susanne Learch as Mrs. Henrietta Travers, the "romantic" aunt of the boys, gave a characteristic performance. Edgar Stone, H. McAlen and F. Mallett were agreeable in lesser roles.

Hal Frank

The Opera Season in London
Whether London should be envied or congratulated upon the fact that it hears only about one-third as much "grand opera" as New York does, is a question which we cheerfully leave to be fought over by those naive persons who think an opera house is necessarily the hub of the musical universe, and those other equally naive persons who think that "absolute" music is necessarily a higher, purer, and nobler form of art than opera. Since we ourselves happen to share neither of those pleasantly simplified views, we are scarcely qualified to answer our own question, writes Lawrence Gilman in the New York "Herald-Tribune."

In at least one respect, however, London opera-goers are to be envied; and that is in the matter of the Wagner casts which they are privileged to hear. Why it should happen that the management of the Royal Opera season at Covent Garden is able, year after year, to present certain of the finest Wagner singers in Europe which the public of our own Metropolitan Opera House has never heard, is a mystery too deep for the solution of mere wayfaring citizens. Whether the London Opera Syndicate, Limited, is shrewder, or more enterprising, or more far-sighted than our own Mr. Gatti-Casazza; whether the English managers are in a position to offer remuneration which the Metropolitan cannot afford—these are conjectures that are not to be disposed of dogmatically or offhand. The fact remains that London hears some of our ablest Wagner singers in addition to others whom we in New York do not know at all.

London has heard, within recent years, for example, New York's best Wagner baritone, Mr. Schorr; our best all-around Wagner tenor, Mr. Laubenthal;

performance "the best we have had of 'Tristan' for a long time, and that, largely, because Tristan himself never lets us down, not even causing us any anxiety in the most ticklish passages in the score, such as 'O sink' herzieder, 'Nacht der Liebe.' Fritz Laubenthal's voice seems to have developed more warmth of color since he was last here, though it is still somewhat too bleached—the average German tenor tone generally suggests white meat rather than red. But at all events he is sound and steady, which is a great deal in 'Tristan'; he keeps in tune with the orchestra and with Isolde. As an actor he is still curiously stiff; when he moves it is as if his joints had not been oiled for some time, and when he stands still, as he has to do for so long in the first act of the opera, it is as if he were not so much rooted to the spot as glued to it. In his stance on the fore-deck in the first scene he makes Casablanca look like a hustler. But when we have said all that can with justice and without unkindness be said of him, he remains a thoughtful and capable artist, who, if he does not ravish our ear as Tristan, never distresses or revolts it—and of how many Tristans can that be said? With a first-rate Marke in Otto Helgers and a first-rate Kurwenal in Herbert Janssen, the cast was admirably rounded off. Mr. Heger's tempi were a trifle on the slow side now and then, but not an essential point of the score was lost."

As for the Isolde of Frida Leider and the Brangane of Olczewska, Mr. Newman found them "as impressive as of old"—which, alas, means nothing to New York.

Hearing the "Ring," Mr. Newman confessed to mixed emotions. Orchestral playing in London is notoriously bad these days (Mr. Newman emitted a column lament on this subject a week or so ago); but we doubt if the performances of the Covent Garden orchestra under Bruno Walter are much less delectable than the playing of the Metropolitan orchestra under Mr. Bodanzky. The trouble in both cases is insufficient rehearsing. The same difficulty, by the way, exists at Munich. When Muck conducted "Tristan" there last summer he was obliged to deal with an unrehearsed orchestra. It was only by virtue of his transcendent authority and musicianship that he was able to secure the amazing results that he compelled the orchestra to yield him. But Muck is forever shut away from both London and New York; and so, apparently, is that other wonder-working master of Wagner, Toscanini, so far as the opera is concerned.

Should we ever hear, outside of Bayreuth, fine orchestral performances of the Wagner scores? Probably not, so long as opera houses are either hard up or commercially minded—unless some worthy successor of Toscanini or Muck shall arise to work his perpetually baffling magic of transmutation, turning base orchestral metal into interpretative gold.

Mr. Newman found "Siegfried"—or rather Siegfried himself—the weak spot in the "Ring" Cycle, "as usual." "I have never yet," he remarked, "seen a Siegfried in whom I could believe, and I have given up hopes that I ever shall" (so goes the rest of us).

"For the rest, almost everything has been first rate, especially Lotte Lehmann's extraordinary sympathetic Sieglinde, Friedrich Schorr's fine Wotan, Mr. Norman Allin's splendidly sung Hunding, and Frida Leider's Brunnhilde—this last not quite the equal of her Isolde... but a splendid piece of work for all that. We need never hope to see and hear a better Waltraute than Mme. Olczewska; her singing of the address to Brunnhilde in the first act of 'Götterdämmerung' and Mme. Lehmann's singing in the love

* * *

Meanwhile, let us enjoy vicariously through the recorded experiences of Mr. Ernest Newman.

London's present contact with certain old friends of our Metropolitan seasons, and certain others who should be old friends of ours, but are not.

Covent Garden mounted "*Tristan und Isolde*" in the first week of the current London season. Mr. Newman found the



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scene with Siegmund have been the two quite flawless things in the cycle.

"Mr. Laubenthal has been as usual stiff in both his singing and his acting, but still holding our interest and commanding our respect as the Siegfried of 'Gotterdamerung.' His virtues are mainly negative—he never makes us anxious about his tone or his pitch, he never does anything that offends our taste, he never thrusts himself forward to the damage of his part; and his negative qualities are so good that out of the sum of them there comes, paradoxically, something almost positive. Mr. Habich's Alberich and Mr. Reiss's Mime are two thoroughly finished studies with which we in London are very familiar by now. Greta Ljungberg's Gutrun was refined and appealing, especially in the third act; in the first scene with Hagen and Gunther she was rather badly made up. A newcomer to London, Sigrid Omenig, made a decided impression as Fricka in the 'Valkyrie.' Her voice, presence and style are all excellent."

* * *

Musical Distortionists Rebuked

"Make the sparks fly!", "Surprise and shock them!", "Epater le bourgeois!" These are the slogans which concert performers are nowadays encouraged to adopt, writes Jerome Hart, of New York, in "The Sackbut" (London). In order to obtain any worth-while notice from the musical critics and reporters an artist must indulge in stunts, and impart to his performance elements of sensationalism. He must be a distortionist. His *fortissimos* must be deafening, his *pianissimos* all but inaudible, his phrasing exaggerated, his *prestissimos* of breathless speed. He may convert a composer's *pianos* into *fortes* and vice versa. He must be explosive, volcanic, and indulge in extreme contrasts of tone and mood.

But let a sound, sincere, and unassuming artist come along, one endowed with an ample measure of technique, and having a scientific basis and background combined with high artistic ideals, one whose chief aim is well and worthily to present the works of the great master musicians; who refrains from obtruding his own personality at the expense of the composer; who avoids eccentricities of manner and appearance; let him come along, I say, and the chances are the young lions of the Press will either pass him by all but unnoticed, or will have something contumelious to say concerning his scholasticism, his meticulous observance of every jot and tittle of the printed score, but asserting that otherwise he is a performer void of pulse or color, and so on.

It would really seem as if any performer nowadays who fails to give what are euphemistically called "individual" readings, that is indulge in exaggerations and sensationalism, is liable either to neglect or censorious and slighting criticism. Any form of freakishness and distortion is preferred to an honest endeavor to present a work as the composer wrote, and evidently intended it. Certain artists are themselves to blame for this. They set the fashion, they establish the taste. They want to be original, or to be thought so, and so they give decidedly original renderings of classic works. Unlike, say, Gabrilowitch, Bauer, Kreisler, or Casals, apparently the last thing they aim at is to impart expressiveness and beauty to a composition, to turn a phrase to perfection, to win admiration by the integrity of their conception and presentation of a master-work. No; they seek, as I have said, to astonish and make their audiences "sit up."

No two renderings of a classic work by different performers need or can be exactly the same. But the same spirit can pervade them—that is the desire to set forth their salient features and beauties. The element of presenting a work faithfully and without exaggeration or sensationalism is, needless almost to say, not to be confounded with the amateurish idea of "letting a work speak for itself." This obviously is a contradiction in terms, as a musical composition cannot speak for itself, but must be translated into sound by performers, to whom, indeed, it owes its very existence. But a performer, if he be a sincere musician, will take a composition and will not rest until he feels that he has re-created it as a work of art, and presented it as nearly as is humanly possible as the composer intended it.

Occasionally, let it be admitted, slight or even important departures from this method are permissible, and great interpretative artists have been known to alter the metronome marks and the dynamics of a composition with advantage. But it is a dangerous thing to attempt, and should only be ventured upon very occasionally by a recognized leader of musical thought and an accepted exponent of the classics. In the interpretation of all great works there is, let us call it, a fringe of "no man's land," where the greatest performer can but feel that he is groping for an idea, as in the later Beethoven. On such a point the performer and his critics cannot be expected invariably to see eye to eye.

To-day technique is taken as a matter of course, and therefore all that is left to the performer is to give as true and sincere an interpretation of a work as he can—sincere that is in respect of idiom, tempo, and the apparent intention of the composer. This is a more or less tedious and difficult path to follow—one which does not invariably lead to its own reward. Thus it is that to-day we see come into prominence a school or class of players, each one of whom parades his own particular stunts, and the lesser fry of critics and many others are too ready to acclaim them rather than blame them. Incidentally, the tendency of a great deal of modern criticism is to point out what the artist does not do rather than what he does. The critic rarely attempts to discern how far the performer achieves the standards he has set himself, but blames him for not achieving the critic's own artificially erected and arbitrarily fixed standards, based most probably on the methods and readings of recognized stunt performers. By this means he ultimately whittles down the number of players whom he is pleased to exalt to the small coterie of musical gods to



MISS ELLEN BALOU

The eminent Canadian pianist, who recently delighted enthusiastic audiences at her concerts in Vienna, Berlin and London, and Mrs. Howard, a daughter of Stanley Baldwin, the English Premier. Miss Ballou sails for her home, which is Montreal, on the Minnedosa, June 24.

half a dozen or so, leaving outside the charmed circle the remaining body of musicians whose ideas and methods are not those of the accepted deities.

Musical art is being starved by these modern methods of criticism. So long as sensationalism is a standard, so long will art remain in the grip of commercialism, as sensationalism and commercialism will always find a way of playing into each other's hands. If only newspaper critics would seek to rise to a higher sense of their own dignity and responsibility, musical art and its votaries would aim at, and attain, the highest standards possible, and thus many who are neglected and even condemned would be included in the elect, to the vast gain of their art and of themselves.

* * *

Negro Play Wins Pulitzer Prize

After seeing Paul Green's pitiful and moving tragedy of the Carolina negroes, "In Abraham's Bosom," revived down at the Provincetown Playhouse since it won the Pulitzer Prize, I have no quarrel with the award, says Oliver M. Sayler in his weekly broadcast. Perhaps my personal choice is still Maxwell Anderson's Saturday's Children, but sometimes I think that leaping ambition achieved with some faltering deserves encouragement more than a lesser goal completely realized.

In "Abraham's Bosom" as Pulitzer Prize Play is encouraging from another standpoint. The award comes at the crucial moment, I hope, to save the Provincetown Playhouse from the fate which threatened to overtake this pioneer in dramatic experiment. We have short memories. Now that O'Neill is on Broadway, we tend to forget that this stage hastened his growth and recognition by ten years, perhaps even saved his genius altogether, for his despondent temperament might not otherwise have come through at all. Now that the Provincetowners have a new white hope, Paul Green, to their credit as discoverers, there should be no doubt as to the small subsidy that will enable them to carry on.

* * *

DICKSON KENWIN, the able English Shakespearean actor, who has appeared in many famous productions in London and who was for many years the associate of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, has been touring this continent on motor-cycle and combining "business" with pleasure has stopped off at the theatres in the cities and towns he encountered to present cameo portraits of leading Shakespearean characters. Recently he appeared at the New Bedford Theatre on North Yonge Street, when he offered five brief studies, the melancholy Jacques in his speech, "All the World's a Stage" from "As You Like It," Macbeth in the dagger episode, Prospero and Caliban in a scene from "The Tempest," and finally Falstaff. The speed with which Mr. Kenwin changed from one character to the other, particularly from the hairy and unlovely Caliban to the rotund Falstaff, was uncanny, the actor being absent on each occasion only ten seconds from the stage.

Mr. Kenwin brings to his interpretation of Shakespeare a splendid ability for authentic characterization, his pantomime of a subtle and artistic order, while his perfect declamation of the noble lines of the Bard fail gratefully on the ear. This was especially noted in the speech, "All the world's a stage," which he delivered in thoughtful and appealing fashion. His Macbeth was finely conceived, revealing the actor's dramatic and emotional power to a great degree. The episode of Prospero and Caliban was an interesting contrast in personality, well-done, while his "Falstaff" moved one immensely as superbly droll and comic. Sometimes we hope to hear Mr. Kenwin in a complete Shakespearean production.

* * *

TWO distinguished British composers and musicians were visitors to Toronto this week, as guests of Dr. Ernest MacMillan, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. They are Messrs. Thomas F. Dunhill of the Royal College of Music, London, and Edgar Leslie Bainton, Principal of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Conservatory of Music. These gentlemen have been in Canada since late in April, adjudicating Western Music Festivals, and expressed themselves as surprised with the quality of work encountered. They sailed from Montreal for home on June 15th.

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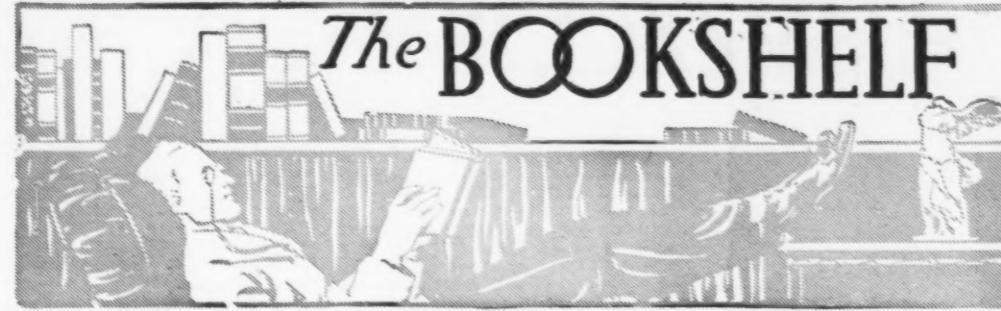
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Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers may do so by sending the price by mail to THE BOOKSHELF, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto. BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

A STRIKING example of the general increase in the reading of books in this century is afforded by the spectacle of 2,500 librarians meeting in Toronto from June 20th to 25th, in order to discuss their work to mutual advantage. These are not all the librarians in North America, but merely delegates representing the more important libraries. Also, in most cases, the delegate represents not one institution alone, but a whole group of them; and when one remembers that the individual loans made by the public libraries of a city like Toronto run into the millions, for a single year, some idea can be gained of the enormous total circulation of books on this continent through the medium of free libraries; the aggregate figures would be so large as to be incomprehensible. If democracy tends to prevent the individual development of a Plat or an Aristotle, it compensates by furnishing the common citizen with all the culture he can absorb; and millions can be familiar with the best thoughts of the master minds, where formerly only a few could.

Ontario is well deserving of the honor, as its Public Libraries Act is one of the most comprehensive ever framed. Under it 503 libraries are now functioning in the Province, and the Legislature is assisting in their maintenance to the extent of \$80,000 a year.

We sincerely hope that the visitors will enjoy themselves, and that many Canadian librarians and trustees will attend the sessions to learn the latest, most efficient, economical and enlightened methods of carrying on their great work.

PROGRAM of the GENERAL SESSIONS of the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Toronto June 20th to 25th, 1927

MONDAY—Convocation Hall

8:30 p.m. Opening of First Session, the President of the Association in the chair.

Address of welcome on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario—Hon. and Rev. Canon Cody, formerly Minister of Education.

Address—Sir Robert Falconer, K.C., M.A., President of the University of Toronto.

Address—George H. Locke, the President of the American Library Association.

After the address the members of the Association and their friends are invited to an informal reception in the Senate Chamber of the University to meet Sir Robert and Lady Falconer and the President and Mrs. Locke.

TUESDAY—Convocation Hall

8:30 p.m. Report of the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Address—W. F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Address—Col. J. M. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.C., Secretary of the Carnegie Trust of the United Kingdom and member of the Committee on Public Libraries.

Address—W. W. Bishop, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

WEDNESDAY—Hart House

8:30 p.m. Instead of a General Session, the Government of the Province invites the delegates to a reception in Hart House, which through the courtesy of the Warden and Stewards has been put at our disposal. The Syndics of Hart House Theatre have offered the Theatre to the dramatic corps of the Libraries of Detroit, New York and St. Louis, and during the evening performances will be given.

There will be a reception from 9:00 to 11:00 p.m. in the gymnasium from 10 to 11:00 p.m. Dramatic performances in the Theatre from 10 to 11:00 p.m. supper will be served in the Great Hall.

THURSDAY—Convocation Hall

8:30 p.m. Singing by a choir of Boys and Girls from the Public Schools.

Address—E. C. Richardson, Library of Congress.

Address—Fred C. Telford, Bureau of Public Personnel Administration.

Address—Charles E. Rush, Chief Librarian, Public Library, Indianapolis.

Presentation of Newbery Medal awarded for the outstanding book of the year for Boys and Girls—Louise P. Latimer, Head of Children's Department, Public Library, Washington, and Chairman of Children's Section of the A.L.A.

FRIDAY—Convocation Hall

Canadian evening

Dr. Starkie has been very happy

in presenting his book.

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June 18, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

This may help YOUR tour!

If you motor, remember to look on the Bell Telephone office in any town or city of Ontario or Quebec as a fine place to get reliable information about roads, road conditions, detours, hotel accommodations, etc.

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RUINS AND THE EXPANSION OF A MODERN CITY
"The Fringes of Edinburgh" by John Giddie with 59 illustrations by Arthur Wall, of which 15 are in full color; 189 pages; \$2.25.

AS WE saw from "The Perambulator in Edinburgh", that proud and ancient city is remarkable, among other things, for its congestion, the *lands* or tenements running to seven and nine stories, and the buildings so closely packed together that it is a short distance between any two points in the old Town. But now, owing to great increases in population, the city has extended its borders to take in Cramond, Corstorphine, Colinton, Liberton, and the Port of Leith; and Mr. Giddie's book describing these picturesque and historic places is therefore now a necessary as well as a pleasing addition to the considerable literature on Edinburgh, which now covers a larger area than any other city in the British Isles except London.

The amount of material at Mr. Giddie's command came near to swamping him; and if the book has a fault it is that too much has been crowded into it. As author and reader wander about Outer Edinburgh each building has its story, each bridge and hill its association with famous people. Since many of the edifices are mere ruins, the book with its pictures and legends is specially valuable, because most of the old masonry will soon be pulled down to make room for modern dwellings.

Craigmilla Castle, "chief of the high places of Outer Edinburgh", while an authentic "ruin", has enough of it left standing to warrant its preservation. The more modern sections were built in 1661 and 1427.

The Prestons, who came in 1374, were nearly three centuries in possession, but it is thought that the keep, with its walls nine feet thick, was built before their time. "The roof of the tower rises some ninety feet above the ground outside, and it is closely surrounded by other buildings of later age, with a high battlemented wall, strengthened by circular angle-towers and enclosing an inner courtyard".

Above the Great Hall, 36 feet long with its 11 foot wide chimney, is a little chamber, seven by five, feet, reached by a broad flight of steps, and called "Queen Mary's Bed-room". It was, we learn, at the home on the High Street of one of the Preston's (Sir Simon), in sight of Craigmilla Castle, that Queen Mary, a prisoner after Carberry Hill, spent her last night in her capital. It was into Craigmilla Castle also that James VI retired when attacked by Bothwell. And, nearby, at the Inch, in Liberton, one may see a sword with the inscription: "Belonged to Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, Naseby Battle, June 14, 1646; Dunbar Battle, September 3, 1650. Praise to the Lord of Hosts."

So the wars of Cromwell echo round the Pentlands, and all the country near the ancient city, and now within the gates of the modern city, is filled with reminders of clashes of arms stretching indefinitely back into a dim past, and with the ghosts of knights and kings and prelates from Feudal days. But, plentiful as these memories of soldiers and administrators are in the book, they take second rank to the records of Scotland's illustrious authors. Sir Walter Scott dominates the scene as though he were the hero of a novel. Though Abbotsford is not located on the ground being examined, traces of its owner are found ten times in this study; for he was a frequent visitor to the district, and Mr. Giddie delights to indicate his connection with the scene by pointing out the house where lived Mrs. Murray Keith, the original of Mrs. Berthume Ballof of the "Chronicles of Canongate"; and all the other habitats of the fair-flesh-and-blood models of the heroines of the "Waverley Novels", who lived



LUIGI PIRANDELLO
Italian playwright, whom Dr. Starkie ranks with Ibsen and Shaw in the interesting study in interpretative criticism reviewed today.

thereabout. And almost equally prominent is Robert Louis Stevenson, who used freely in his stories the scenes that Mr. Giddie describes. At Clinton, for instance, is Hunter's Tryst, where Rev. Lewis Balfour, the maternal grandfather of R. L. S., held the parish from 1823 to 1860, and his manse, which had been built in 1636, whose grounds served Stevenson in childhood for a play-yard and were later perpetuated in his writings. And nearby is Swanston Cottage, where Thomas Stevenson, R.L.S.'s father, took his family for country air during sixteen successive summers.

Mr. Giddie's book preserves hundreds of such memories for a coming generation that might not otherwise understand how distinct the Port of Leith once was from the city on the hill.

A LADY, A PRINCE AND A BOLSHEVIK
"The Madonna of the Sleeping Cars" by Maurice Dekobra; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 300 pages; \$2.50.

THE vogue of Michael Arlen, coupled with the influence of the elder Dumas, has produced in "The Madonna of the Sleeping Cars" a most surprising piece of fiction that keeps the reader excited. Lady Diana Wynham of the London fast set is introduced as the merriest of widows—unbelievably beautiful and surpassing rich. On that same first page one also meets her social secretary, Prince Seliman, who is living apart from his millionairess American wife, and has taken on the secretaryship to fill in time. In paragraph two, the lady's whim directs a visit to Professor Traurig, the psychoanalist. So the story moves off to a tune made familiar by Arlen, Nichols, Van Vechten and other trombones.

The collapse of a rubber company leaves her ladyship with a patrimony \$25,000 a year; and she decides to commit suicide unless she can get control of some oil concessions in Russia, that her husband owned, and have been cancelled by the Soviet Directory. With that in view Seliman is sent to Berlin to negotiate with the Russian Government. There he meets one of the controllers of the destiny of the new Russia, Leonid Varichkine, and his mistress Irina Mouravieff. The female of the species is reported the more deadly: Madam Mouravieff is said to have personally directed hundreds of the most brutal executions of the Revolution.

From this on, the novel loses all semblance of being the story of bored and dissolute society people, and becomes pure melodrama. Varichkine can get the concessions, but he requires as bribe her ladyship's favors.

(Continued on Page 12)

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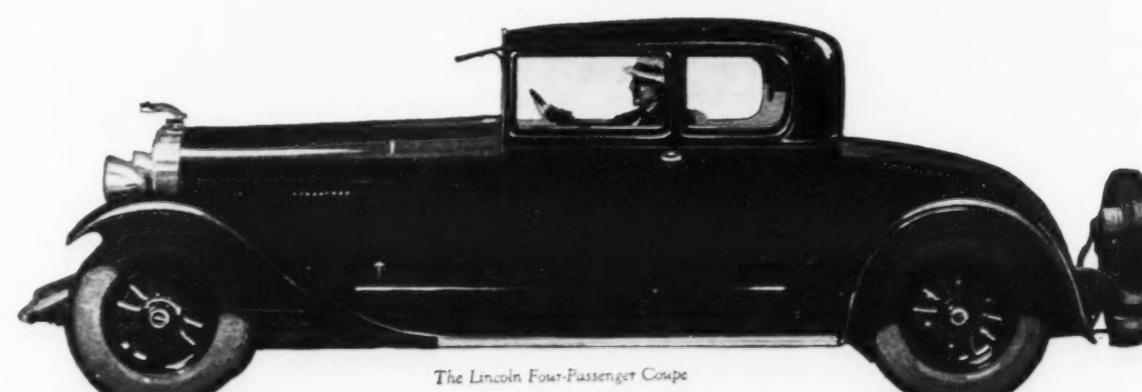
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Who classes Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert" among the great histories, and writing in the "Literary Review of the New York Evening Post" says: "Among the uncommon objects of the worldwide, the most uncommon include persons who have reached the human limit of literary genius and young men who have packed into the forepart of their lives an adventure of epic bulk and intensity. The odds against the recurrence of either must be much more than a million to one. But what figure can estimate the rarity of the person who combines the two?"

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Full Particulars from Bert Olan, Huntsville, Muskoka

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The resort is located on Lake Simcoe, and is an ideal honeymoon camp resort, with plenty of ground for golf links, tennis, bowling and other sports.

It is close to the Provincial Highway, new building from Sunderland to Orillia, convenient bus service to Railways, and about 2½ hours run from Toronto.

Phone or write Owner, A. C. MacDonald, Brechin, Ont.

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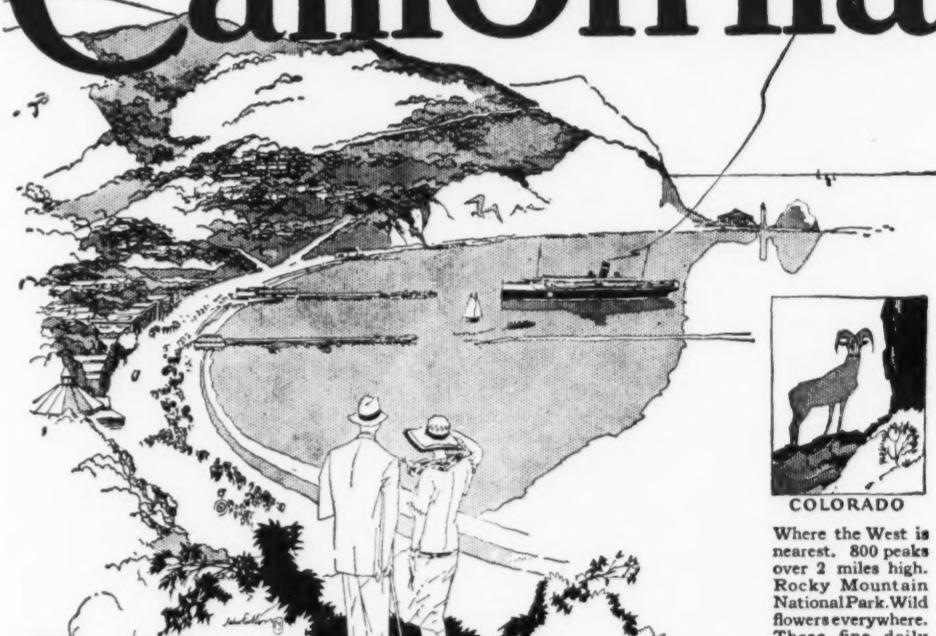
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A. B., Windsor. The Main Trail Ride leaves Banff Aug. 4 for Mount Assiniboine (the Matterhorn of the Rockies) on a six-day trip. The Grand Pow-Wow will be held at Simpson Pass on the fifth day. The rate for the 6-day ride will be \$70—it will be under the general command of Col. Phil A. Moore. Then the Jasper Squadron Trail Ride will leave Jasper July 19 and last until July 23, so that anyone wishing to do so can very well take in both rides. The cost of this ride will be \$65 per person. There will also be weekly Trail Rides, under the auspices of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies and under the direction of

to the Board of Trade at Revelstoke on your behalf. Such an event would naturally be of great interest to the C. P. R., as the driving of the last spike, the act by which Confederation was consummated, occurred there. That company, however, has not been advised, I am informed, and is not itself contemplating the staging of any event of this nature.

"Yank", Cobblestone. The American University Union has set up Union headquarters in the Library Rooms of the Salvage Palace, 271 Corso Umberto I, Rome, where a special register of students' names and addresses is kept, and there are facilities for enabling them to get settled in Rome more quickly. Write to the Secretary of the Library for American Studies of the same address.



NEW HOTEL SASKATCHEWAN, IN REGINA
Officially opened on May 24th by President Beatty, for the Canadian Pacific Railway. This fine building is another link in the C.P.R.'s continental string of hotels, and is a valuable adjunct to the Saskatchewan capital.

Col. Phil. A. Moore from Banff and Lake Louise, commencing July 7 and continuing through July and August. The cost will probably be \$10 per day.

C. S. R. Macleod. You should have addressed your letters to Bigwood and not French River. There is a certain amount of equipment available, but if you go during the busy season, it would be better to take your own. The same thing applies to bait. Most of the "regulars" I know, prefer artificial bait on the French River—both plugs and flies, but the worm still does the old trick.

Reader, Belleville. I have been unable to learn anything of a pageant at Craiggelachie, but I have written

GIVES ADVICE TO MARRIED MEN THOSE WITH FAMILIES TOO

If you must take your wife with you, says the sage, take her to some place where she can have a good time without tagging behind you all the day. Bon Echo is a good suggestion because if you do get tired of one another there is always the lake and a canoe to jump into. On one side of the camp there is a "babies" beach, where the kiddies can walk out a hundred yards without wetting their tummies. On the other side, the real water babies play. There is riding and tennis and hiking, every facility for aquatic sport, good meals and bungalows or "house" accommodation. An outdoor theatre helps cater to the

zesthetic.

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A Fisher's Tales

IN THE first days of February I was staying near Kilkenney and hopefully bought a rod, as my host's owned a fine salmon fishing. But I never got near the river proper; acres of water were out, writes Stephen Gwynn in the "Daily Mail."

What hindered my luck helped another man's. The city streets were flooded deep, and one citizen, hearing a splashing noise at his submerged hearth, went to see about it and found a salmon trying to get out of this novel fish-trap. It did not get out, and it weighed 14 lbs.

A few years ago some of us were waiting in February for the Cork Blackwater to become fishable when a small boy came staggering in with a kelt nearly as long as himself. He had spotted it in a big pool left in one of the meadows of the receding flood, and had killed it, he said proudly, with his pocket knife.

This added a suggestion of battle to the adventure, but only meant that, being unable to grip it, he had speared it. I have known a trout fisher with light tackle fast in a salmon, driven to the same resource; just as I remember how another in the same plight sent his fiancée up to the nearest big house for a laundry basket with which they hauled out the fish.

I once myself had a piece of luck almost equal to the Kilkenney man's, for I caught a salmon in the sea with my hands. It was at Greystones, in County Wicklow, and we were paddling about in a boat when we noticed people on the rocks by the bathing place throwing stones at some moving object in the sea.

Rowing up, we saw it was a fish swimming about on the top. My first thought was to take an umbrella, which in emergencies makes a landing net; but on second thoughts I tailed it. It was a 7-lb. grilse with no sign of damage; and it never got the chance to be anatomized scientifically, for we ate it that evening.

But its flight was undoubtedly connected with porpoises, which had been very close in by the rocks half an hour earlier. The grilse must have hit the rocks in its flight from them and may have got concussion of the brain. Or it may have burst its swimming bladder, which, I am told, is necessary for it to keep under water.

This seems odd, but any naturalist could elucidate it. None could explain,

I think, how the porpoises happened to miss what we could catch so easily.

Disraeli

ONE of Grant Duff's best sources of gossip was that most accomplished talker, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. From him he had an amazing story of Disraeli falling in with

Dean Stanley, who was going to a Westminster Abbey service, not as Dean, but as a spectator. "I like these Haroun al Raschid proceedings," said the statesman. "Let me go with you. Do you think we shall get in?" "I dare say we shall manage that," replied Stanley. The crowd was great, but the Dean was recognized, and managed to get his companion a seat upon the top of a tomb. — was preaching. After listening for a while, Disraeli said, "It seems to me to be a very remarkable discourse, but do you think I could get away?" He was assisted down. "Good-bye," he said, "the multitude, the lights, the darkness, the courtesy were most interesting. Good-bye."

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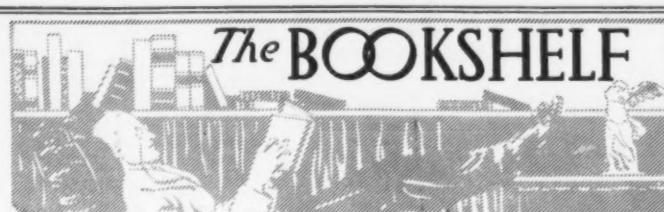
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(Continued from page 9)

Diana comes to Berlin to negotiate, and Irina, suspecting what is in the wind, turns the whole spy system of the Tekka against the three of them. Seliman, lured by a fake telegram purporting to come from Lady Diana's engineer in Russia, and trailed by a lovely female spy from Berlin, penetrates to the vicinity of the oil fields, only to be thrown into a Tekka prison. Here Irina visits him, and taunts him with the death he is to die; she even takes him down in the dead of night to see a suspect stripped and shot. The poor man's wait, day by day, for death is harrowing. The author here achieves something very like the suspense that Poe got into "The Pit and the Pendulum."

That it starts to be a character story, or even a story of social backgrounds, and becomes an adventure story of the most hair-raising sort is only one of the many surprises. It is the tale that enmeshes one unaware, and compels attention. Because of its originality, its cleverness, its consistently good writing, and the thrill it can give, it is strongly recommended for general reading.

BEER-IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE
"A Standard Manual of Brewing and Maltting and Laboratory Companion" by Gordon & Gotch, Toronto, 400 pages; with charts, diagrams, and photographs of machinery and equipment; \$14.00.

A COOLING glass of beer upon a summer's day appears to be a simple thing; and traditions of an earlier time when each housewife brewed the family's supply, which led to the wide-spread home brew experiments of the late O.T.A. regime, all seemed to point to the making of beer as being as easy as boiling an egg. This weighty tome, with its every other page bristling with chemical formulas, Latin names of strange substances, and intricate scientific discussions that no layman can hope to understand, leaves the contrary impression that the brewing of beer is a far more complicated business than watch-making. And to get anything like a standard product the most rigid attention must be paid to every stage of manufacture.

The romance of the development of brewing is something the present reviewer can only guess at, for this work is not a popular history of beer, but a technical treatise for the instruction of brewers, covering every phase of the business, including even hints on cost accounting. But one notices the recurring name of Pasteur, whose researches fifty years ago revolutionized the industry. And, with his, are coupled the names of Huxley, Hansen, Liebig and Adolf Mayer. Since the whole process of manufacture rests on the profoundest knowledge of chemistry, the business now falls under the head of industrial engineering. Practical brewers and their chemical experts will doubtless be the better for the discussion on soluble albuminoids in malts, and the outline of the permanganate and oxalic acid oxygen process; but the ordinary reader is none the wiser. We should imagine, however, that the remarks on floor lay-out will prove highly valuable, and from these any one may gather an idea of the complexity of the process of manufacture. For profitable brewing, we are told, depends largely on the brewer's capacity to estimate accurately in advance just how every

Humor—robust, genial and whimsical by turns—floods the book warmly, and offsets perfectly the sterner moments. There is a quaint native flavor to the observations of Neil and Archie that call forth a succession of smiles, and show both Scottish and Irish wit at its most droll and most delightful. Tom King of Loch Rugh is a philosophic hermit of gentle speech, who also knew how to put a fine edge upon his words upon occasion. Out of the many quotable passages, I choose, practically at random, the dry observation of MacGillivray in reply to King's question as to whom a telegram was from:

From Davy Thompson, who else? He was over the hill from Reropos yesterday asking me questions, and getting crooked answers until he told me what was in his mind. And then I



STUART SHERMAN
The second series of Professor Sherman's Sunday causeries comprising reprints of 22 of his articles in the "World-tribune" of New York have just been issued by the Author's Publishers, under the title "The Man Stream," which sells at \$2.50. This portrait is from a woodcut by Bertram Zadig.

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wanted him to send back the good honest lie in the telegram form that he had with him, but you know the notions of honesty he has, like all Banffshire men, who will not be telling any sort of a lie unless there is no chance of being found out, and making a virtue out of that (p. 230).

Pleasantly enough does the tale start with Tom, Neil and another friend poaching for fun, and taking their fish illegally by snaring it with a copper wire noosed, and being caught in the act by the angry lessie of the estate. Their plight is funny and while not too serious it is not without danger, as Mr. Leng is for the full rigor of the law, and two of the young culprits would be gravely injured in their professions by even light punishments. That incident begins the hostility between King and



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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Leng that leads to the final bitterness over the lovely Agnes. It is, in all, a nice story—straightforward and aboveboard, with a tang in it. Nothing could be more suitable for family reading at the summer cottage; and those who have known and loved rural Scotland will conceive a special fondness for it. Its chief distinction of course lies in its being one of the few clean, wholesome novels that is not insipid but lively and clever, falling happily between the primitive and urbane.

William Arthur Deacon

Literary Notes

T. M. MORROW, of Westmount, Quebec, has been awarded the General Prize of the Poetry Society of Louisiana for 1926, for his poem "In a Library," which appeared in April number of "Wilson's Monthly."

A PORTFOLIO of ten of Walter J. Phillips' wood block color prints has been published by the Thomas Nelson Company at \$25, which makes it one of the most expensive single volume "books" of Canadian manufacture. Some Toronto artists, however, have pointed out that the offering is really an exceptional bargain, as the prints, if sold separately in the ordinary way, would have a market value of \$10 or \$12 each. This is the "book" Mr. Stewart Dick referred to in his recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT on the Art of Walter J. Phillips, the Canadian artist of Winnipeg. Readers will also remember the illuminating review of Mr. Phillips' "The Technique of the Color Wood Cut" by Mr. Will Staples last December.

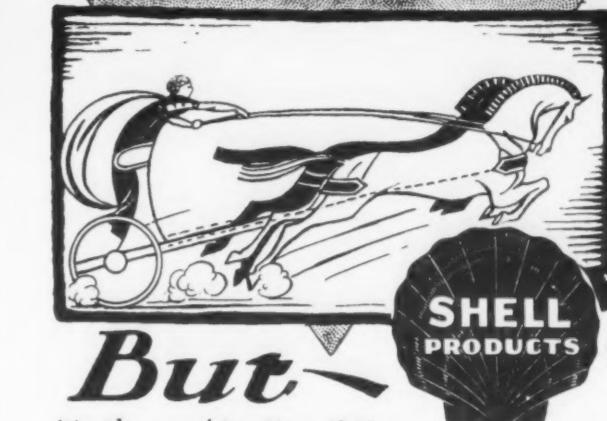


ACHMED ABDULLAH
Who is probably the only American novelist and short story writer professing the Mohammedan Faith. His latest story is "Ruth's Rebellion" (Doran, Toronto, \$2).

printed nicely in a little book by itself. We are all won by his frankness, and he possesses charm. This contribution will suggest many helpful thoughts to those who wish to get the most out of their book life.

Edwin Arlington Robinson by Mark Van Doren (Literary Guild of America, 55 Fifth Ave., New York, \$1.50). Following the interest in Mr. Robinson's "Tristram," which was lately issued as one of the Guild books selected for its subscribers, this organization commissioned Mr. Van Doren—a poet, and a brother of Carl Van Doren—to write a small book upon Robinson and his work. This has been ably executed, and the publishers have bound it uniformly with the Guild edition of "Tristram." It is against the Guild's policy to sell any of their regular books individually; but as there was a demand for information about Mr. Robinson, the company has printed a separate and different edition for the ordinary trade. The trade edition I have not seen, but the Guild edition is an example of perfect taste. Mr. Van Doren's study, though brief, is comprehensive, well-ordered and very readable. There are three illustrations.

Camping in Canada by Ernest Voorthuis (Natural Resources Service Department of the Interior, Ottawa, free). This is another tastily gotten up pamphlet, uniform in design with earlier numbers in the series. Send it to some friend who cannot possibly get into the woods this summer, and he will burst into tears for a tent and canoe.



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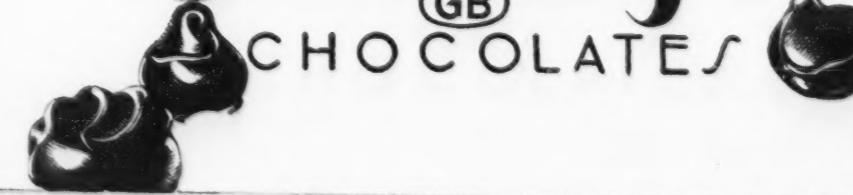
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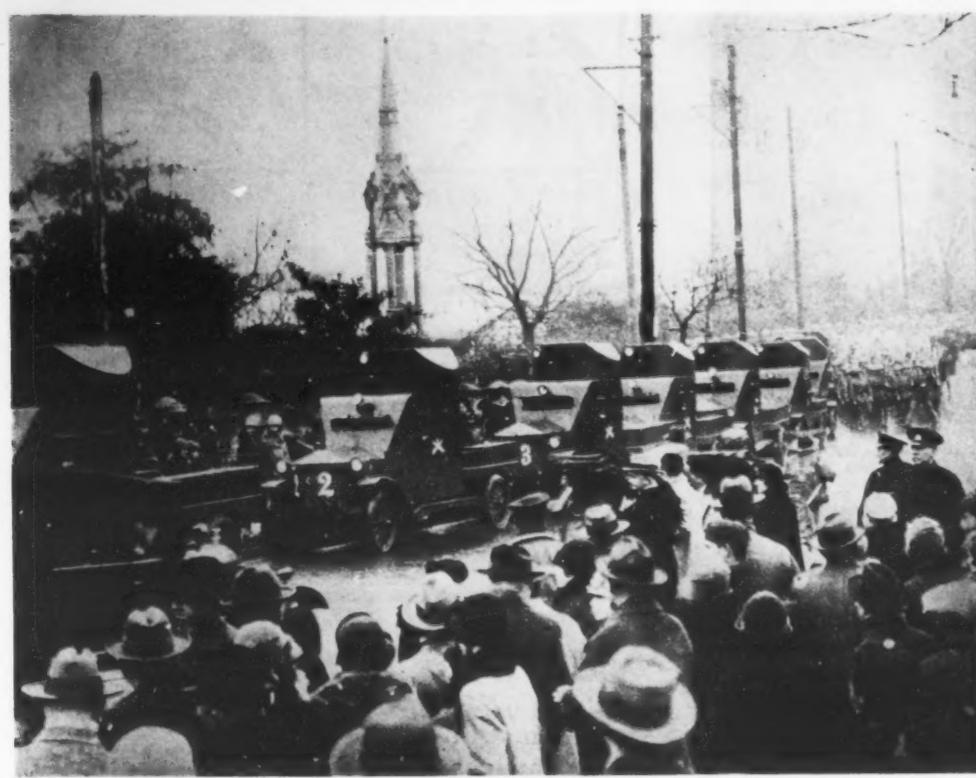
Only the other day A FELLOW ASKED ME what there was in me to attract the WOMEN.

Not exactly HATING myself I said, "Look me over, kid," but that didn't go over very big with him. Not A-tall. I see right away that this is a WISE GUY, so I tips him off that apart from mere masculine appeal and a mean line of chatter you've GOT TO FEED THEM CHOCOLATES, and be sure they're THE BEST.



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SECURITY IN SHANGHAI
Fleet of armored cars lined up along the Bund, one of the leading thoroughfares of the international Section of the city.

Canberra

WHY is the seat of government of the Commonwealth of Australia being transferred from Melbourne, which has a population of 900,000, to the new unfinished city of Canberra, which has a population of 5,000, of whom 3,000 are workmen engaged in constructional work—in erecting public buildings and dwelling-houses, in making bricks and tiles for these buildings, in making roads, building bridges, laying out parks and gardens, and laying down mains for the supply of water and electricity, and a sewerage system? The answer, says a correspondent of the London "Sunday Observer," is that the written Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth, which came into operation in 1901 as the result of the federation of the six self-governing colonies of Australia, copied the Constitution of the United States in including a clause providing for the building of a new city as the Federal capital.

To some extent this provision in the Australian Constitution, like that in the American Constitution, was adopted as a means of setting aside the rival claims of existing cities to be the Federal capital. Sydney, which is the largest city in Australia, and is the capital of the State of New South Wales, the oldest of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia, put forward a strong claim to be the seat of Government of the Commonwealth; but this claim was resisted by the representatives of other States, particularly those of the adjoining State of Victoria, of which Melbourne, with a population slightly lower than that of Sydney, is the capital. Finally, it was decided that a new city should be built as the Federal capital; but as a sop to the oldest State, it was agreed that the new city should be in that State. To please the other States, which were opposed to making Sydney the Federal capital, it was laid down in the Constitution that the site of the new city should be at least 100 miles from Sydney. As a sop to Victoria, which in population is the second of the six States, it was decided that Melbourne should be the temporary seat of Government until Parliament met at the new city. Melbourne has been the temporary seat of Government for 29 years.

It was not without considerable delay and political maneuvering that the Commonwealth Parliament carried out the provision of the Constitution regarding the selection of a site for the Federal capital. At one time there were as many as forty sites suggested; nearly every town of any importance in New South Wales put forward a claim to be selected as the site of the Federal capital. Some members were embarrassed by having two or three sites in their electorates. The embarrassment of these members arose from the fact that, although each of them was able to insist that the sites in his electorate were far superior to every site in every other electorate, he could not differentiate between the superlative merits of rival sites in his own constituency, without offending some of his constituents.

In 1903 a Seat of Government Bill was introduced in the Australian House of Representatives with the name of the locality of the site of the future Federal capital left blank, so as to allow Parliament absolute freedom in selecting the site by filling in the blank. On a ballot a majority voted in favor of the Federal capital being built at Tumut, a town of about 2,000 people, fifty miles west of Canberra. But when the Bill came before the Senate this Chamber decided in favor of Bombala, a town of about

1,000 people, situated close to the Victorian border of New South Wales, and about 120 miles south-east of Tumut. When the Bill was returned to the House of Representatives the substitution of Bombala for Tumut was rejected, and as the two Houses failed to reach an agreement, the matter was postponed to enable surveyors and other experts to furnish exhaustive reports regarding the relative merits of Tumut and Bombala. The question dragged on through a couple of Parliaments and finally the Yass-Canberra district, about 70 miles north of Dalgety, was selected.

No further change was made, and the Federal capital, which has been officially christened Canberra (pronounced Can-bra, with the accent on the first syllable, in order to preserve the sound of the aboriginal name of the district), is being built on a virgin site which was formerly part of a sheep station and farming district. The Commonwealth Government have acquired as Federal territory 900 square miles of country, and the site of the Federal capital, consisting of about 16 square miles, is in the north-east corner of this territory. The reason the Government acquired such a large block of country is that it was considered essential to have control over the catchment areas of those tributaries of the Murrumbidgee River from which the water supply of the Federal capital will be drawn for a hundred years to come while the city is growing in size.

Canberra is in latitude 35 degrees 15 minutes S. and longitude 149 degrees 15 minutes E. It is 75 miles inland from the coast of New South Wales, and is 204 miles by rail from Sydney, 429 miles from Melbourne, 912 miles from Adelaide, the capital of the State of South Australia, 929 miles from Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, and more than 2,500 miles from Perth, the capital of Western Australia. The site, which has an average altitude of 1,900 ft. above sea-level, is an undulating stretch of country in an amphitheatre of hills, with an outlook towards the north.

It is the intention of the Commonwealth Government to make Canberra the most beautiful garden city in the world. The design provides for several artificial lakes supplied with water by the Molonglo river, which flows through the site. On the north side of the river will be the civic quarter, with the town hall occupying the central position on a commanding hill. On the south side will be the Government quarter, with the Parliamentary buildings on Capitol Hill, the most elevated piece of land within the site. The town hall and the Parliamentary buildings will be nearly two miles apart. The building in which the Duke of York will formally open on May 9 the next session of the Commonwealth Parliament at the Federal capital, is on the slope of Capitol Hill. It is a two-storyed stone building erected at a cost of £500,000; it is estimated that it will last one hundred years, but officially it is regarded as temporary, because it is intended to provide as the permanent home of the Commonwealth Parliament a more decorative and costly building.

There will be numerous parks, public gardens, and open spaces within the city, and the whole site of sixteen square miles will be surrounded by a belt of open country several miles wide. All the streets will be lined with trees, and will have strips of garden on both sides along their whole length. Some of the main thoroughfares will be 200 yards wide, and down the centre of each of them there will be a wide stretch of garden.

Every plot of ground on which a house is built will have room for a flower garden in front and a kitchen garden at the back. There will be no fences or walls dividing the house plots from the streets. The occupant of a house can have a trimmed hedge instead of a front fence if he desires to ensure privacy (he will be allowed to have a fence at the sides and the back), or he can have an open garden leading down to the pavement. Between the pavement and the roadway there will be a continuous strip of garden about 20 feet wide, maintained by the Federal Capital Commission.

For all time every foot of land in Canberra will belong to the Government, and the occupants will pay an annual ground rent. The complete control which the Federal Capital Commission exercise over the sale of leases will enable them to control the building of the city, so that development will take place according to the fixed design which was prepared before the city was laid out, and to prevent any part of the city being unduly developed while other parts are neglected.

FLATTERY

"Tis an old maxim in the schools, That flattery's the food of fools; Yet now and then your men of wit Will condescend to take a bit.
—Swift.

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Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable in Canadian currency at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver; or in London, England, in sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86% to the pound, at the option of the holder. Redeemable as a whole or in part for Sinking Fund or other purposes on any interest date on 60 days' notice at 104 and accrued interest on or before July 1, 1932; at 103 and accrued interest thereafter on or before July 1, 1937; at 102 and accrued interest thereafter on or before July 1, 1942; and at 101 and accrued interest thereafter and before maturity. Fully registered bonds and coupon bonds registerable as to principal only in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

Trustee: National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION

(Upon completion of present financing)

Authorized	Presently to be Outstanding
\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000
5,000,000	2,555,000

First Mortgage Bonds (this issue).

Common Stock (\$100 Par Value).

The Trust Deed securing this issue will provide that the balance of the authorized bonds may be issued in such currencies and such series and may be payable in such places, mature on such dates not earlier than July 1, 1947, bear such rates of interest and carry such sinking fund, conversion and redemption provisions as the Directors may determine at the time of issue. Such additional bonds may be issued to refund bonds issued under the Trust Deed par for par or against 66 2/3% of the cost or fair value, whichever is less, of additional fixed properties (a) acquired by the Company and mortgaged, charged or hypothecated to the Trustee or (b) acquired by a company, the whole capital stock of which (other than qualifying shares) is pledged and charged to the Trustee, and a mortgage, charge or hypothec on such property for the amount of the cost or fair value thereof is made or assigned to the Trustee, provided in the case (a) or (b) that net earnings as defined in the Trust Deed before depreciation and Federal taxes for the two preceding years have been at least twice the interest on all bonds outstanding and those proposed to be issued; all of the above will be more fully defined and set out in the Trust Deed.

Mr. W. T. Harris, President of The Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, has summarized his letter to us as follows:

THE COMPANY AND ITS BUSINESS—The Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario in 1901 for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern the meat and produce business operated in Toronto by William Harris and his two sons. In many respects the business was the pioneer in the beef trade in Eastern Canada, and during the past quarter-century by the reinvestment of earnings in its direct activities and from the development of several allied departments which naturally associate themselves with the fresh meat trade, the business has grown steadily, until to-day its principal plant at West Toronto, Ontario, is the largest packing unit operating in Canada, and the Company's volume of business represents approximately 25% of the total annual turnover of the industry in Canada.

The principal plant of the Company is at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, where the executive offices are also located. At the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Manitoba, the Company owns a second plant, which was erected in 1925, and which, though not as large as the Toronto plant, is in every other respect the finest packing house in Canada. The business there is operated by Harris Abattoir (Western) Limited, all the capital stock of which (other than directors' qualifying shares) is owned by the Company. Operated in conjunction with these are some twenty-two branch warehouses and shipping depots.

For the purpose of conducting its business and holding its real estate and other assets, the Company has the following additional subsidiary companies in several of the Canadian Provinces, the capital stock of which (other than directors' qualifying shares) is wholly owned by the Company:

Harris Abattoir (Nova Scotia) Limited
Harris Abattoir (Quebec) Limited
Harris Abattoir (New Brunswick) Limited
Harris Abattoir (Saskatchewan) Limited

Through these numerous outlets the Company economically distributes its products to the Canadian and European markets. The principal products of the Company are fresh meats, cured meats and numerous allied or by-products, including hams, wool, "Domestic" shortening, butter, eggs, cheese, "Flexo" soap flakes, and canned goods of all kinds. These are marketed very widely in Canada, the United States, Europe and the West Indies under the well-known trade names of "HA" and "York." By their diversity they ensure to the Company a stability in volume of business and profits.

Negotiations are now pending as a result of which it is anticipated that a Company will be incorporated and organized to acquire the shares of The Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, Guins Limited, and The Canadian Packing Company, Limited (which will own plant, stores, branch houses and inventories formerly owned by the Company of the same name) and, also, if the necessary consent of the shareholders is obtained, shares of The William Davies Company, Inc.

MANAGEMENT—The present Executive of the Company which has been associated with the business since its inception will continue actively in the management.

The above bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of all legal proceedings by Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels for the Bankers, and by Messrs. McLaughlin, Johnston, Moorhead & MacAulay for the Company and as to titles. Audited statement of earnings and balance sheet of the Company may be seen at the offices of this Corporation in Toronto and Montreal.

PRICE: 100 and interest, to yield 6%.

It is expected that interim definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about July 15, 1927.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

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TORONTO 2

LONDON, ENG. OFFICE
No. 6 Austin Friars

June 9, 1927
The statements contained in this circular are not guaranteed but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.



COLONEL LINDBERGH IN AMERICA'S DAY CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON
Colonel Lindbergh, the young Atlantic flyer, visiting the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in the Abbey, after the service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, held in commemoration of American Decoration Day.

A Great Collector

HENRY EDWARDS HUNTINGTON, of Los Angeles, retired director of railroads, art and book collector, and nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, builder of the Southern Pacific Railroad, died a few weeks ago.

Tribute to him as a book collector was paid by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia, who had made extensive purchases for the capitalist.

"Mr. Huntington was the greatest book collector in the world," said Dr. Rosenbach. "His death is the greatest possible loss to the book world. He was the foremost bidder at auctions that ever lived. No price was too high, provided the works desired justified the payment."

"Mr. Huntington specialized in the collection of books on English literature and Americana, and in the last three years he had formed the largest collection of books printed before 1500. It was his policy to purchase a library en bloc instead of buying single items."

"Among the great collections he bought in this manner were those of E. Dwight Church, of Brooklyn, which contained the original manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography; the libraries of the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Bridgewater, which contained a number of celebrated manuscripts of Chaucer, and the library of Beverly Chew, of New York, in which were a number of early printed books of Sir Thomas Phillips. There was also the library of Frederick R. Halsey."

"I had known Mr. Huntington since 1909 and was his agent and confidential adviser, acting for him in London, New York and Philadelphia, and made many noteworthy purchases for him."

The last book which Mr. Huntington examined before his death was a catalogue of books printed in England between 1475 and 1640. It showed that the proportion of books in Mr. Huntington's library for this period

was greater than in the British Museum and the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge.

"He also had a larger collection of Shakespeare quarto editions and early English plays and poetry than can be found in any other English library.

"It is a particular coincidence that the three greatest book collectors in America have died within a few weeks of each other. They were Dr. Huntington, Edward E. Ayer of Chicago, and William A. White of Brooklyn. The two latter were great friends of Mr. Huntington."

Henry Edwards Huntington, born in Oneonta, N.Y., on February 27, 1850, was for many years a director of railroads. Lines which he took part in operating formed at one time a virtual network over the map of the United States. In later years his fame rested chiefly upon his pre-eminence as a collector of books and paintings.

He acquired what has been generally conceded to be the finest private collection in the world. From all parts of Europe and America priceless manuscripts and first editions found their way to his library at San Marino, Cal., which now, by terms of a trust, becomes public property. Likewise he expended millions in acquiring such priceless works of art as paintings by Romney, Hopper, Raeburn, Lawrence, Reynolds and Gainsborough, among those of the latter being "Blue Boy" and portraits of Lady Petre and Viscount and Viscountess Ligonier. Among the many works by Reynolds he owned were "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse" and "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire." His finest Turner was "The Marriage of the Adriaic."

As long ago as 1905 Mr. Huntington's taste for art and rare books began to evince itself, and he was soon looked upon as one of the foremost collectors. Less and less of his time he gave to his business until, in his latter years, he devoted himself almost exclusively to his collections in the beautiful building at San Marino. Competent authorities now place

Women Theatre-Goers

IT IS estimated that every week there are 300,000 people in London who can be regarded as potential play-goers, says the "Daily Mail". Most of them are women.

If women did not enjoy the theatre as they do there would not be any theatres. The theatre is the one form of public entertainment that is absolutely dependent upon women for its existence. Women are as essential to the prosperity of theatrical managers and playwrights as they are to publishers and novelists.

It is only necessary to look round a theatre during a performance or at theatre queues to see that. A man of the London theatre world the other day had the curiosity to count the people in a queue waiting for the doors to open and admit them to see "The Constant Nymph". There were, he told me, a hundred and ninety women among the first two hundred in the queue.

No doubt this particular play, founded upon a book which a great number of women have read, is an exceptional case, and it is true that women will stand in queues more frequently and contentedly than men will; but it is a very good example of the importance of women to any play. It is next to impossible to get a good run out of a play that women do not like.

It would be easy to cite scores of instances of this truth, but two—taken at random—will be sufficient. Some years ago Mr. Monckton Hoffe had a play called "The Faithful Heart", put on in London. It was by way of being a brilliant piece of dramatic

writing and playcraft, it had Mr. Godfrey Tearle in the chief part, and most of the critics praised it to the skies.

But while most men liked the play immensely, most women apparently disliked it because of the way the story went. They objected to the man being so taken up with a natural daughter of his, the child of a youthful love affair, that he gave up the young woman to whom he was engaged and also gave up a good job on shore to go back to the sea.

The second play which occurs to me was "R.U.R." ("The Robot Play"), which Mr. Basil Dean did in London a few years ago. Here was a tremendously strong bit of drama which had attracted international notice. Yet it could achieve only a comparatively short run in this country. I believe the reason was that it frightened a great many women who had seen it.

Anecdotal

ON ONE of his visits to New York Sir Herbert Tree spent the whole afternoon seeing New York in the clutches of a friend. "Into the subway he had been led at a run, pushed into a local, charged in a rush into an express, flung once more into a local, hurried out again, whirled on an elevator, and dumped at a destination, only, after an interval, to repeat the process on the return journey.

"Tell me," panted Tree, "why rush about, like—like mad ants?"

"Hurry!" yelled his friend, diving for the elevator, "we save two minutes this way."

"Sir Herbert asserted himself.

"Tell me," he demanded imperiously, "what shall we do with them?"

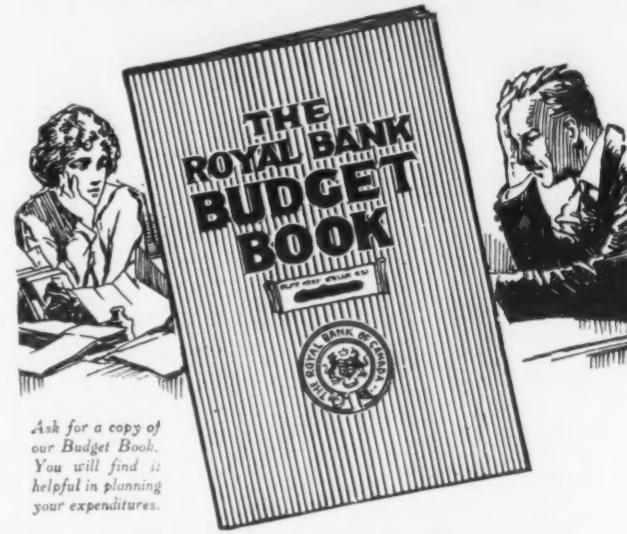
GO SOMEWHERE THIS WEEK-END

Reduced Friday-Monday fares in effect via Canadian National Railways.

Take advantage of the low-week-end excursion fares this summer. Make more trips to the summer cottage or camp. From now on, during the summer, Canadian National Railways will have on sale low week-end fares from specified points to the various resort districts in Ontario. These fares are good from Friday noon to midnight of the following Monday—a liberal week-end for those who desire to get out of town.

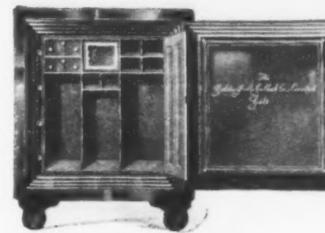
Full information, tickets and reservations from City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, King and Toronto Streets, Phone Elgin 6241, or any Agent of the Company.

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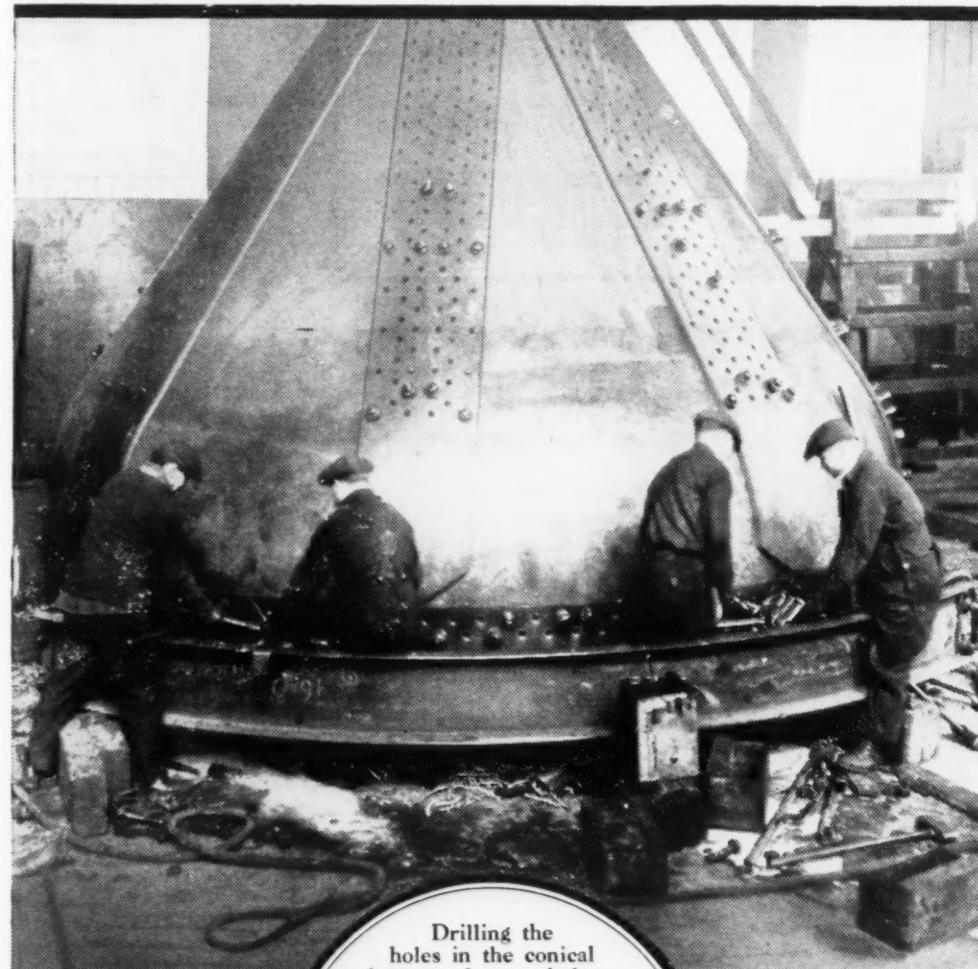
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Each digester is 54 feet in height, 17 feet in diameter, and built of 13/8" steel plate throughout. All the work was done in our own shops.

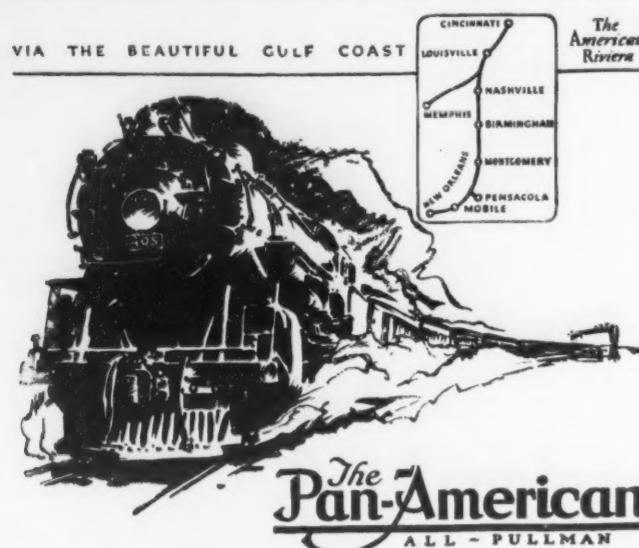
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Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull, Commissioner of City Police, and Inspector Woolnough (in uniform) leaving the premises.



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A PORTRAIT OF SIR ADAM BECK
This is from the brush of Stanley G. Moyer, an artist who came originally from Sir Adam's native county of Waterloo. In it the painter has suggested the great hydro-electric enterprise at Niagara which Sir Adam created.

Centenary of the Match

PROBABLY the year 1927 will run its course with little, if any, recognition by the great world of the fact that in this year the match—the humble parlor or friction match—reaches its centenary, says "The Scientific American". Trifling and inconspicuous though it may be, the coming of the match was an event of the very greatest importance to mankind. To be convinced of this, think of the descriptions of the trouble our forefathers had in getting a light with the old flint-and-tinder box.

The inventor of matches was a certain John Walker of Stockton-upon-Tees, England. The matches were made by dipping little splints in melted sulphur and then in a liquid composed of potassium chlorate, antimony sulphide and gum water. Walker, who was a chemist, employed the poor of the town to split the wood for these early matches, and although pressed to form a company, he refused on the score that he had enough for his simple wants, and that he would put no obstacle in the way of a thing which promised to be a boon to the public. In the "Scientific American" of April 20, 1895, the invention of the match is credited to Walker, "who took priority of all, having invented it in 1827, as his day book proved by the sales entered in it."

Subsequently, there was great activity in developing friction matches. Janos Irmizi, a Hungarian, made the same discovery in 1835; Kammerer, the German, discovered it in 1833 and Sauria, the Frenchman, in 1831. The first American patent of the friction match was taken out in 1836.

A Complete Scenario

WE ARE all interested in the mentality of Hollywood, says the London Observer, and it quotes the following from an English publication, "Film Mercury":

An author once wrote to a producer asking for a concise formula for writing a successful motion picture story. The producer wrote:—"A modern picture story should contain religion, comedy, society, action, sex interest, and it can't be too short. For such a scenario I will be glad to pay from ten to twenty thousand dollars."

A few days later the producer received a letter from the author reading as follows:—

"Herewith story containing religion, society, action, sex interest. And it's short. Send cheque by return mail."

Enclosed was the manuscript, which read as follows:—

"My God," laughed the Countess, "let go of my leg!"

Chewing Gum Vindicated

CHewing gum was at one time known in England only as a topic of easy joking, like the American's tortoiseshell rimmed spectacles. Now, however, they have adopted both; while the typical American eye-wear has ceased to be regarded as in any way remarkable. It is nevertheless rather surprising to find that the Air Ministry, in its latest instructional manual, actually advises pilots to use chewing gum. Flying at high altitudes, it seems, causes a difference in air pressure on the outer and inner sides of the eardrum. In order to equalize the pressure, pilots are recommended to keep swallowing, and to chew gum to assist the process.

If the world knows nothing of its greatest men, one reason is that they are ceasing to be great when the world discovers them.—*Dean Inge*.

What more
can a man
want?



TWO Priceless Possessions—the one woman in all the world—and may we suggest, the one tobacco? He remembers Craven almost from the time he was first able to walk. Those plain old tins his father gave him, built beautiful castles. With his very first pipe he set out to discover



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IMPORTED from LONDON
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The kind of business judgment that has made the O. W. Sadler Belting Co., Montreal, the largest exclusive belting manufacturer in Canada brought about the purchase of this International Speed Truck. In studying the truck field this firm noted especially the stability of the Harvester Company, the Dominion-wide Service facilities, and the class of firms using International Trucks. In addition, Sadler's found the mechanical features and outward appearance of International Trucks entirely to their liking.

4 and 6-cylinder Speed Trucks

Whatever your work and type of business, see the International Speed Truck that has been built to meet your needs exactly.

The International Line is the most complete line of Speed Trucks in the country. There are eight distinct chassis designs, of $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2-ton capacities with 4 or 6-cylinder engines, each equipped with any type of body for the work you have to do.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 18, 1927

Why No Depression in the United States

Less Severe Adverse Factors in the Past Have Produced a Severe Reaction—Royal Bank of Canada Economist in Following Article Attributes This New Found Stability to Control of Credit Exercised by Federal Reserve System—Tightens Credit in Times of Inflation and Relaxes Credit at Times of Threatened Stringency.

IN THE face of the reduced buying power of the southern and western farmer, the collapse of the Florida real estate boom, a slight decrease in automobile production, continued decline of wholesale commodity prices and the devastation wrought by the floods in the Mississippi Valley, there are no indications of a major depression in the United States, and most of the indices of basic conditions indicate that the volume of business during 1927 is only slightly below the level attained in 1926. Recognizing the fact that at many times in the past, adverse factors, much less severe than those mentioned above, would have been sufficient to bring on a severe reaction, most financial writers in the United States are anticipating a period of reduced sales, keener competition and reduced profits, and they are, therefore, advising caution but continuing to comment on the financial and industrial stability which permits the United States to meet such conditions with equanimity.

It has been evident that the important guiding force in the production of the new found stability in the United States has been the control of credit exercised by the Federal Reserve System; yet current comment by financial writers within the country includes little reference to this control; in fact, there has been some tendency to deny any active interest on the part of the System to maintain stable prices.

Early in April, in a speech before the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, Mr. Burgess of the Federal Reserve System made the first official statement to the effect that the effort was being made to control prices and mitigate the severity of the business cycle by a consistent policy of tightening credit during periods of inflation and relaxing credit at times of threatened stringency. He stated that so long as prosperity was maintained, the Reserve System looked with equanimity upon the present downward trend of prices. Obviously, the funds under the control of the Federal Reserve Banks are ample to maintain easy credit conditions if such a policy seems desirable.

On March 15th last, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York gave a convincing demonstration of the ability of the System to control conditions which would formerly have been demoralizing to the money market. On that day, the total transactions of the New York Bank totaled two billion dollars, including such items as disbursements of six hundred million dollars in payment of Treasury notes maturing on that date, and of ninety million dollars representing interest on the public debt. The Federal Reserve Bulletin thus describes the situation:

"To meet these payments the Treasury expected to receive over \$500,000,000 in income taxes and to call about \$180,000,000 from depositary banks. Two new issues of Treasury certificates, aggregating \$185,000,000, were issued to provide for the regular expenses of the next quarter."

"Immediate payment of maturing obligations on March 15th resulted, in view of unavoidable delay in the collection of tax checks, in Treasury disbursements on March 15th greatly in excess of receipts, and to cover the overdraft at the reserve banks the Treasury issued temporary certificates of indebtedness of \$311,500,000 to the Federal Reserve Banks, of which \$238,000,000 was taken by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This large Treasury overdraft at the New York bank would have occasioned a corresponding addition of temporary funds to the New York money market and an unnecessary disturbance of the rate structure had the New York reserve bank not undertaken certain measures

to offset this influence. Maturing government securities held by the reserve banks were presented for redemption, but not immediately replaced, and over \$60,000,000 of participations in the Treasury's one-day certificate were sold to member banks. There was at the same time a considerable reduction in the reserve banks' holdings of discounts, acceptances, and securities held under sales contracts. The sale of participations in the Treasury overdraft certificate is a new method of withdrawing funds from the market, which avoids many bookkeeping complications involved in a temporary sale of securities from the system's investment account and appears to be a simple and direct way of offsetting surplus Treasury disbursements.

"As the result of the absorption by the reserve banks of the surplus funds arising from Treasury disbursements, the period passed with but little decline in the level of open-market money rates. After March 15th, the Treasury gradually repaid its temporary certificates from the proceeds of tax payments, and as the tax checks were charged against depositors' accounts, the member banks once more increased their borrowings at the reserve banks. This was not accompanied, however, by any considerable tightening of money rates, which thus remained throughout the tax-payment period at a fairly constant level. The handling of a large volume of Treasury transactions with so little disturbance to money rates marks a further step in the development of the Federal Reserve System's operating technique."

Outside of intelligent credit control, probably the greatest single factor contributing to stability and increased efficiency in business has been the improved certainty and rapidity of transportation. Freight movements, which formerly required weeks or months, have become a matter of days. In the past, the attitude of the wholesale or retail merchant toward seasonal and quantity purchases was influenced by the fact that delayed delivery might spoil a season's trade. Ordering in advance increased inventory and made merchandising more speculative, but at that time these factors were considered the necessary costs and risks of business. With rapid and certain delivery, smaller or more varied stocks became safe and the function of retailing has had a tendency to become a matter of more direct service to the consumer. While declining prices in themselves offered a stimulus to hand-to-mouth buying, the rapid improvement in railroad efficiency was the strongest single factor in changing the attitude of business toward seasonal buying.

On the manufacturing side, the effect of hand-to-mouth buying was no less important than in retailing: peak loads were reduced, longer seasons of production became typical, more efficient use was made of both plant and labour, and the manufacturer found himself in a better position to meet changes in the character of retail demand and to avoid at least part of the losses due to rapid changes in style. For the labourer, these conditions resulted in more regular employment, and the community as a whole benefited by a better distribution of buying power and a more regular flow of credit. Hand-to-mouth buying initiated by lack of confidence in prices during the deflation period has been maintained because of its greater economic efficiency in distribution.

Increased severity of competition is characteristic of the present period. Well-managed companies with large resources have been making satisfactory profits, while smaller companies which have been unable to meet the necessary reduction in cost of production have been falling behind. In the Cleveland Trust Company's bulletin of May 15, 1927, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres points out that the average price of the common stock of the leading company in each of ten major lines of industry has increased 250 per cent. in value between 1921 and 1926, while the average price of the stock of the ten second largest companies in these same lines has only increased 100 per cent. in value. Between 1905 and 1925, one hundred and ninety new automobile firms were established in the United States, and of this number less than one-third have survived, most of these failures having taken place since 1920. The largest and most efficiently managed companies have apparently made the greatest progress.

The interest of management is centered upon reducing waste, improving technical processes and putting industry in the best position to meet the intensity of current competition, whereas decreasing amounts are being spent to increase capacity. A company which cannot afford to scrap machinery which has become even slightly obsolescent cannot long remain in the running. The advantages which are accruing to the large and well-managed concern from large scale purchasing, adequate research facilities, national advertising and the savings made in partially decentralized distribution, are making the task of the small concern increasingly difficult.

The efficiency which has characterized manufacturing in the United States is also being carried into distribution. Methods of reducing costs between the manufacturer and the consumer are now receiving intensive study. There is some basis for the belief that the largest savings to be attained in the immediate future will be those achieved as a result of the efforts in this direction.

To the savings resulting from increased efficiency of manufacturing, transportation and distribution we must look for the explanation of the phenomenon of great prosperity during a period of steadily declining commodity prices. It has not been generally appreciated that the movement in the price level during the past two years has had the effect of increasing the remuneration of labor notwithstanding the fact that wages in terms of gold have been remarkably stable. To this steadily increasing buying power may be attributed the comparative infrequency of industrial disputes and strikes, with the inevitable losses to the public which result therefrom. As long as capital realizes a fair return, there will be no objection to conditions which have brought about a declining price level, with the corresponding larger returns to labor; but the tendency is one which obviously cannot be allowed to go too far because there is a limit to the improvement which can be effected in operating technique. It was undoubtedly a recognition of this situation which induced the statement on behalf of the Federal Reserve System, through Mr. Burgess, that nothing would be done to prevent the downward trend of prices so long as business generally continued to prosper, and it must be very reassuring to the business public generally to understand that the credit resources of the Federal Reserve System will be made available to arrest the declining trend of prices, once this tendency shows evidence of threatening to disrupt substantially the proper balance of business.

HOW TO RETIRE DOMINION GOVERNMENT DEBT

SOME time ago SATURDAY NIGHT expressed the opinion that the plan of debt retirement devised for the Province of Ontario offered the best precedent for devising a scheme to retire the debts of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. R. A. Daly, who was part of the Committee which worked out the plan for the Province of Ontario, has given the Investment Bankers Association of Canada at the Meeting in Ottawa recently a definite plan for retiring the whole of the outstanding debt of the Dominion in a period of forty years by the simple expedient of establishing a sinking fund of \$23,447,000 a year. If this had added to it in every succeeding year the amount of money saved in interest by the operations of the sinking fund, the result would mean the extinguishment of the debt in the year 1967 without reference, of course, to any additions to the debt there may be in the meantime. If this system were followed, the payment in 1928 would be \$23,447,000 mentioned. To this would be added in 1929 an amount of \$977,000 of interest saved. In 1930, the next year, \$2,035,000 would be saved in interest, and would make a total amount of \$25,482,000 paid. In the last year, 1967, there would be an amount of interest saved of \$95,436,000 to add to the yearly contribution to the Sinking Fund, making a total of \$118,425,000 for the last payment.

As the Honorable J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, expressed a desire to have the opinion of the Investment Bankers Association of Canada on this question, this plan will no doubt have very careful attention. Some such plan must be accepted and this has the merits of being clear, definite, and of bringing about a desirable conclusion without too great a strain on the resources of the country. We would only add that the Dominion Government, all the Provincial Governments and every municipality should also take a leaf out of the book of the Ontario Government and make it their fixed policy that new debt incurred in the future should have definite provisions from the beginning for extinguishing it by maturity. Such policies would have a very great effect in maintaining and raising the credit of the Dominion.

Merger of Canadian Packing Companies

Excessive Competition and Problems Involved in Making Full Use of Reputation Gained Abroad for Quality of Meat Products Lead Harris Abattoir Co., Gunn's, the Canadian Packing Company, and Probably William Davies Co. to Give Control to Holding Company. — Companies Will Retain Entities as Operating Units and Still Push Brands for Which They Have Become Noted.

TEAM play is more effective, and therefore more successful, than individual effort in business as well as in sport. Realization of that fact has led to in the last few years to a series of mergers in various lines of Canadian industry or the establishment of co-operative organizations to secure centralized effort. The latest of these efforts to gain more effectiveness by combination is the union of some of the most important Canadian packing Companies under the name of Canada Packers, Ltd. These merging companies include the Harris Abattoir Company, Ltd., with its imposing array of subsidiary Companies, Gunn's Lt., and the Canadian Packing Company, Ltd. To these will be added the William Davies Company, Inc., if the shareholders accept the offer at the rate of one share 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock (\$100 par value) of the Canada Packers Ltd., in exchange for two shares of William Davies "A" (\$50 par value), and two shares of no par value common stock. A small group representing one-third of the outstanding Class "A" stock have approved of the plan and will exchange their stock. The plan will not be effective unless 75 per cent. of both classes of shareholders give assent, but I am unofficially informed that the number who have already accepted, make success probable. According to the last annual report, 30,565 shares of this class A stock had been obtained by the Company. This will be cancelled, if shareholders agree at a meeting which is being called at Chicago on June 22nd for the purpose. Mr. E. C. Fox, President of William Davies Co., Inc. asks in his communication with the shareholders that assent should be given by Monday, June 20th, on the ground that "time of acceptance is an essential factor to its completion". If the necessary number of shares be not exchanged by June 29th the deposited certificates will be returned upon the surrender of the relevant interim receipts issued therefor.

"It has been apparent for some considerable time," wrote Mr. Fox in his communication to the shareholders under date of June 8th, "that the Canadian Packing house situation was not only very difficult, but that due to excessive competition resulting from too many packing plants, some arrangement would have to be worked out to improve conditions in the industry. The alternative would be to go on until enough plants were eliminated to make the business profitable for the remainder, a process which, in itself, is charged with anxiety and uncertainty on the part of each individual Company.

"Proposals originated three years ago for exchanging shares in your Company for shares in a new Company which would acquire the shares of three of the other principal Canadian packing companies. While sympathetic at that time towards such an arrangement, your directors felt that the suggested basis of exchange did not do justice to the shareholders of this company—consequently no recommendation was made to you and the matter was dropped. Several months ago proposals for a similar arrangement were renewed and the matter has developed to a point where your Board feels that it should recommend an exchange on the basis hereinbefore mentioned, of your "A" and "B" shares for shares in a new holding Company which will own the entire voting capital stocks of the Harris Abattoir Company, Ltd., Gunn's Ltd., and the Canadian Packing Company, Ltd., and the controlling proportion of the capital stock of William Davies Co., Inc."

Canada Packers, Ltd., does not expect to issue more than 67,500 of the 100,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred shares. There are 200,000 shares of no par common stock. It issued 37,283 preferred shares and 160,000 common shares in connection with the considerations involved in acquiring the shares of other companies than the William Davies Co., Inc. The new holding Company will have a bonded indebtedness of \$4,000,000 (part of an authorized issue of \$8,000,000) 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds now being offered the public by the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., to reimburse it for money expended in connection with the purchase of control of Gunn's Limited and to be expended to secure control of the Canadian Packing Company, (contracts already existing for this purpose); 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of Canada Packers, Ltd., will be issued collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds of the new holding Company, \$2,500,000. Approximately \$650,000 general mortgage bonds of Canada Packers, Ltd., will be issued and owned by one of the subsidiaries, but as this is not a liability to the public it is not regarded as affecting the position of the preferred and common shares of the new Holding Company.

The fixed assets of the four Companies, less depreciation, are appraised at \$16,000,000, and the net liquid assets (as of June 1st last) at \$5,800,000.

PRESIDENT OF MERGED PACKING COMPANIES WILL BE J. S. McLEAN

The president and general manager of the new holding company for securities of Gunn's Ltd., Canadian Packing Co., Ltd., Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., and William Davies Co., Inc., will be Mr. J. S. McLean, of Harris Abattoir Co. The vice-presidents will be Messrs. Jas. Harris, E. C. Fox and T. F. Matthews. These will comprise the executive committee of the board.

OF THESE four Companies only the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., has shown during all the stress and struggle of post-war conditions an average profit. It has shown a continuous profit since 1921 as shown by the following resume of net earnings before depreciation and bond interest, but after federal income tax, the years ending on March 30th in each case: 1923, \$670,617; 1924, \$474,035; 1925, \$672,387; 1926, \$720,582 (1927, \$497,041); making an average for the five years of \$646,932, while the annual interest requirements on the new \$1700,000 bond issue would be \$240,000. The Company has, in addition to these bonds, only one security, common stock of which five million dollars (\$100 par value) has been authorized and \$2,555,000 issued. Its fixed assets are appraised at depreciated replacement value, are \$6,157,930. Its net liquid assets are \$2,564,411, and its investments in shares and securities of, and advances to, other companies at book value are shown at \$3,445,000. These figures include the proceeds of the four million dollar bond issue after it has been applied to the purposes for which the bond issue was made. The Company will also have contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees for associated companies and bills under discount amounting to \$3,808,475.

(Continued on Page 26)

Learning to Fly

L. L., Toronto, Ont. Before taking a course in flying it might save you both time and money to find out if you are fit physically in every way for such a life. A pilot is not allowed to fly commercially in Canada unless he is in possession of a Commercial Air Pilot's Certificate. Such Certificates are not granted to persons under nineteen years of age, and are issued only after flying tests, and technical and medical tests and examinations. They are issued in respect of three classes of machines: Light machines having a maximum safe load, including fuel and oil, of 1,000 pounds or less; Medium machines, having a maximum safe load, including fuel and oil, of more than 1,000 and less than 3,000 pounds; and Heavy machines, having a maximum safe load, including fuel and oil, of 3,000 pounds or more.

If a certificate is given for the light machines, the holder of that certificate is limited to machines included in that class, though he can fly any machine belonging to the class after he has flown a machine of that type for two hours, either under instruction or alone in the machine, but he may not take charge of any machine unless he has flown a machine within six months for at least one hour, either alone or under instructions.

The holder has to pass a satisfactory medical examination at least every six months, and after any serious accident or illness, and it may be cancelled at any time for cause.

Before being given a commercial pilot's certificate the applicant has to make a flight to the satisfaction of the examining officer, during which the pilot shall obtain a minimum altitude of 5,000 feet above sea-level and finish with a glide, the engine being shut off at that height, the alighting being made without restarting the engine, and the machine brought to rest within 300 feet of a point fixed beforehand by the examining officer of the test. There are to be four similar flights, in each of which the pilot shall ascend to at least 1,500 feet above the ground or water, and shall alight within 150 feet of a mark selected before taking off. On one of the four flights the pilot shall fly at an altitude of not less than 1,500 feet above the ground or water around two marks, situated at least 550 yards apart, making, to the satisfaction of the examining officer, a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the marks. He has to make a cross-country or over-sea flight of at least 175 miles, beginning and ending at the same point. The candidate shall be informed of his course and furnished with the appropriate map. The judges will decide whether the flight has been satisfactorily made. All flights except three of the alighting tests from 1,500 feet shall be carried out with the pilot alone in the machine. In the case of medium or large machines, the necessary crew would be present in three of the tests. If a pilot wishes to be entitled to the privileges of flying by night, it must also be a night flight. It is a thirty minute flight, made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise, at a height of at least 1,500 feet above the ground or water.

(Continued on Page 27)



Thirty-seventh Lesson. (Taken from The Maxims of Napoleon). "Great events ever depend but upon a single hair. The adroit man profits by everything, neglects nothing which can increase his chances; the less adroit, by sometimes disregarding a single chance, fails in everything." (To Josephine, 1796. Sloane, p. 195).

"Events that seem very often have very great results." (Gourgaud, p. 143).

"Imagination rules the world." Las Cases, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 103.

"Impossible! That word is not French. I know no such word."

"Chance is the providence of adventurers."

"Independence, like honor, is a rocky island, without a beach."

"Disdain hatred; hear both sides, and delay judgment until reason has had time to resume her sway. . . ."

"It is better to have an open enemy than a doubtful ally. . . ."

"My hand of iron was not at the extremity of my arm; it was immediately connected with my head."

"They walk with speed who walk alone." (Abbott, p. 135).

"Impossible—a word found only in the dictionary of fools."

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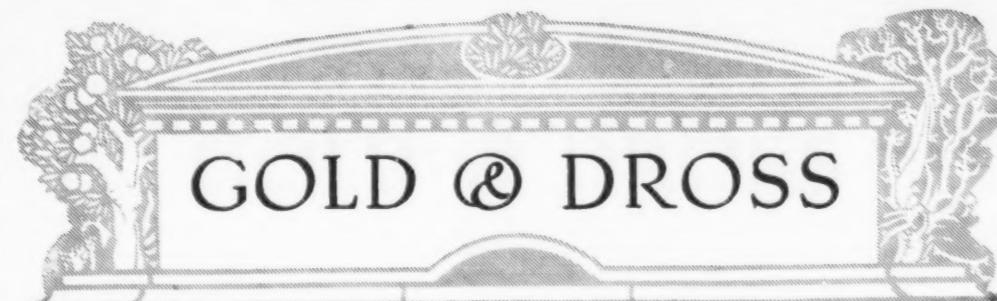
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NATIONAL DEBENTURE CORPORATIONS' PROPOSALS WITH REGARD TO PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM MORTGAGE COMPANY

J. W. Warton, Ont. If I were a holder of the five per cent. perpetual debenture stock of the Port Arthur and Fort William Mortgage Company, Limited, I would rather hold on to it than exchange for the 5½ per cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the National Debenture Corporation, Limited, in the absence of full information about the latter Company, even though the exchange would give an additional income of fifty cents a year for every \$100 worth of Collateral Trust bonds held. Though Government reports show that the position of the Port Arthur and Fort William Mortgage Company, Limited, which went into voluntary liquidation on October 1st last, is not encouraging, the interest on the debentures up to 1926 was yet earned several times over. That could hardly be the position of the National Debenture Corporation's 5½ per cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds. The Corporation would probably earn more than the 5½ per cent. necessary to pay the interest and a percentage for the sinking fund as well, but without absolute knowledge one cannot say that this would be so. The Trust agreement is that the Trusts and Guarantee Company shall see that no 5½ per cent. Collateral Trust bond is issued unless 105 per cent. of trustee securities are first deposited as security. Though all trustee securities are not safe yet this agreement should result in considerable security attaching to these bonds.

That all trustee securities are not safe is made very evident by the experience of the Port Arthur and Fort William Mortgage Company itself. For example, first mortgages are trustee securities. In 1923, according to the Government report, the Company had \$447,686 in first mortgages, \$100,333 in second and subsequent mortgages, \$11,544 in agreements for sale, \$25,162 in interest due, and \$3,426 as interest accrued, making \$608,142 in all. By the end of 1925 this total had sunk to \$406,827, including \$25,707 in first mortgages, \$11,275 in second and subsequent mortgages, \$9,631 in agreements for sale, \$24,516 in interest due and \$1,608 in interest accrued. And even at that there is a note from the Government to the effect that it is not satisfied with the value of assets shown. According to the 1925 report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations for the Ontario Government there were more than two-thirds of the existing mortgages under judicial proceeding had been taken and which were still unassessed. In 1924 less than one-third of the mortgages were in the Courts. Thus trustee securities are not always secure. As the 1926 financial statement is not available, no comment can be made on the situation may have changed under such compelling circumstances there may be reasons to induce holders to exchange cash for their holdings or for old or new exchange for the 5½ per cent. Collateral trust bonds of the National Debenture Corporation unless it was advised exactly what securities are behind the whole issue. There are two million dollars of these 5½ per cent. bonds authorized and how much issued I do not know. They offer \$60,593 of these bonds, Series A, maturing at one, five, ten or twenty years as desired, or return for the same amount in debentures of the mortgage company.

The National Debenture Corporation has also an issue of half a million dollars of 6 per cent. twenty-year floating charge debentures and half a million dollars 6 per cent. perpetual non-accumulative income charge debentures of \$100 each. These are ten thousand common shares of \$10 par value of \$100,000 in all. In order to get the \$588 common shares of the mortgage company with an aggregate par value of \$588,000, the holders of these shares are offered \$234,320 in twenty-year floating charge debentures, \$292,900 6½ per cent. non-accumulative income charge debentures, and \$58,580 in common shares. The only assets of consequence behind these debentures and shares would be the common shares of the Port Arthur and Fort William Mortgage Co., Ltd., as far as it is known in the prospects.

These have not paid dividends for many years and there has not been money available for dividends. In June 1926, 1924, as a special by-law of the Company passed at a general meeting of shareholders, the paid-in capital of the Company was reduced to \$234,320, this sum being the estimated value of the assets, \$363,913 less the debentures amounting \$60,593. But there was a change in capital and the by-law was repealed on January 31, 1925. The Company went into voluntary liquidation on January 1st, 1926, no longer for purposes of the present reorganization. The Directors were then shown to be Mr. G. Johnson, President, Mr. John de Naxius Kennedy, Secretary, Mr. G. Dunn, Henry de Uyl, Toronto, Edward P. Johnson, Toronto, C. G. Wright, Toronto, and Victor S. Costeloe, Toronto. The names of Messrs. John Carrick, Bertram K. Johnston and John D. Cameron, which had been on the 1924 list, do not appear in the 1925 Directors. Mr. F. G. Johnston holds \$298,000 of the common stock of the Port Arthur and Fort William Mortgage Co., Limited. Mr. Wright holds \$21,000 worth, and Mr. de Uyl holds \$6,500 and Mr. William J. Dow holds \$2,500 worth, or \$401,000 of the total amount. These men are also Directors of the National Debenture Corporation, which now proposes to buy the common shares of the Mortgage Company with a new issue of floating charge debentures and another of perpetual non-accumulative income charge debentures.

I do not know whether the three per cent. commission mentioned in the prospectus as payable for shares sold applies to the shares in this agreement or not, or whether the 5 per cent. mentioned is applying to the sale of the floating charge debentures applied to this agreement or not. For that information you had better apply to the company.

Editor Gold and Dross.—I have subscribed for some stock in Brooks Steam Motors, which is partly paid for, and they are pressing for further payments, and I am in doubt as to the wisdom of putting any more into it as I understand that the Company don't amount to much. Would you advise me what course to take toward paying for balance of stock?

Another Albertan.

Rossington, Alta.

City of Fort William

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Total Debenture Debt 9,082,380
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Current Rate 5%
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**THE MINING CORPORATION
OF CANADA, LIMITED,
DIVIDEND NO. 24**

The Directors of this Company have declared an interim Dividend of 12½ cents per share, payable on June 1st, to shareholders of record on June 28th, 1927. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on June 14th until the close of business on June 14th.

Dated at Toronto this 8th day of June, 1927, by Order of the Board.

G. C. AMES, Secretary.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY
DIVIDEND NOTICE**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 31st March last was declared from treasury reserves and special Income, payable 30th June next to shareholders of record at three p.m. on 1st June next.

By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 4th May, 1927.

**MONARCH MORTGAGE
& INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

Dividend Notice

**Preferred and
Common Dividends**

Note is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8½ per centum will be paid upon the "PREFERRED SHARES" of Monarch Mortgage and Investments Limited, also 8½ per centum upon the "NO PAR VALUE COMMON STOCK" of the Company.

The above dividends will cover the period from the period ending June 30th, 1927, and will be paid July 15th, 1927, to shareholders of record of June 28th, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
Edward A. Tanner,
Secretary.

Toronto, June 9th, 1927.



that R. E. Williams is a pioneer in the Wainwright oil field "and we believe he will duplicate his performance in Rosthern and Northern Saskatchewan". What performance? If he has made a success in the Wainwright Oil Field which has been of great advantage to shareholders, it would help the sale of Fabian Petroleums, Limited, stock for the advertisements to tell exactly what that success is. If he has not had such a success, it is a warning to shareholders to say that he is going to duplicate his performance in Rosthern and Northern Saskatchewan.

CORDASCO AND HIS INTERNAL FOREIGN BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross.

A few months ago the C. M. Cordasco Co. of Montreal were carrying full page ads in the papers advising the purchase of City of Paris 1919 5% bonds, so I sent them \$280.00 to purchase me 20 bonds, a little later I sent them \$320.00 to purchase 20 more; a little later they wired me, strongly advising the purchase of more bonds, but as I had not received my bonds for these two purchases, I wired back and told them that I would buy more bonds if they would guarantee delivery of my bonds within 10 days, and they wired back that these bonds had to be brought forward from France, and that I would get them within the 10 days, so I sent another \$320.00 for 20 more bonds, but all I got from them was Interim Certificates for the 60 bonds which cost me \$920.00. I wrote several letters to them, asking that my bonds be brought forward, but got no reply, and on April the 21st I received a letter from Turcotte & Merrill, of Montreal, with a note for \$600.00 covering my first two purchases.

I wrote them that I had sent in all \$920.00 to C. M. Cordasco & Co., and sent all my Certificates and correspondence to them (also the note), to enable them to trace this last purchase, and send me a note for \$920.00, and the day after mailing this letter I received another letter and note for the \$320.00, but I have not as yet received the \$600.00 note or my Certificates and correspondence from them, so it looks to me as if this firm is just as unreliable as the Cordasco Co., so I would be very pleased if you could give me the standing of these firms and also advise as to what action to take in the matter, for which I will be quite willing to pay you for.

Please find enclosed the note and the two letters received from Turcotte & Merrill.

W. S., Taylortown, Sask.

In your position I would be inclined to try and get what I could of my \$920 at once from C. M. Cordasco and Company rather than trust to whatever earnings they might be able to make in the next six months. They are admittedly in a bad way, and it is very funny business if they have been accepting money for bonds such as those which you purchased and then spending so much in advertising that they could not purchase the bonds. Your money should have been spent for bonds, and only their profit, if any, in advertising. I certainly would not accept a promissory note as payment, but would insist on having delivered what you ordered, or else in getting your money back. I am getting letters from various parts of Canada and the United States with reference to the situation. Turcotte & Merrill appear to me to be telling you the truth when they say that "the indebtedness to many hundreds of creditors is very large and the liquid assets are insignificant." Their statement that the position has been brought about by "too expensive advertising" is palliated a little by the further statements that "Mr. Charles Cordasco is prepared to make a voluntary abandonment of his property" and that "he does not seem to have personally benefited from the money received by him, but paid it chiefly to the newspapers, and also for circulars and other forms of propaganda." Turcotte & Merrill, who appear to be acting quite openly and frankly in the matter, say that if Mr. Cordasco's property were liquidated "we doubt whether anything can be realized for the creditors."

They go on to say: "Mr. Cordasco has great confidence in the business he created, and he believes that if he could obtain an extension of time of six months he could improve his position considerably." In that belief they send you Mr. Cordasco's note at six months bearing 7 per cent. interest.

As I said at the beginning, I would not accept the note of a man who has already fulfilled his trust to his clients so badly. How can he do better in the next six months if he has no assets wherewith to finance expensive advertising by mail or newspapers, or both? SATURDAY NIGHT has pointed out for years that he has been offering his speculative foreign bonds with the help of grossly deceptive literature and flamboyant newspaper advertising, and has warned its readers against his methods and most of his wares. This attempt to put off the evil day for six months will help nobody for his business can only flourish on the sort of expensive advertising he has been doing. He cannot finance such advertising on Turcotte & Merrill's showing. Therefore, on this line of reasoning, I would in your place ask the firm of Cordasco to fulfill its obligations or take the consequences.

R. Y., Depot Harbor, Ont. In view of the fact that the shareholders recently agreed to a 50 per cent. write-off from the value of the common shares of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., I see little hope for the 7 per cent. cumulative participating preferred shares advancing from the offering price of \$8.50 a share to \$25 as predicted by Frank Stanton & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York. These shares have a par value of £1, and the hope of speculative appreciation lies in the fact that they share readily with ordinary shares after the latter have received a 10 per cent. non-cumulative dividend. While dividends substantially in excess of the regular 7 per cent. rate have been paid on the preferred shares at various times in the past as a result of this participating feature, it seems to us as regards the future, that Preferred Dividends in excess of the regular 7 per cent. rate can hardly be expected for some years to come, at the best, on account of the serious financial difficulties with which the company has recently been faced, and which necessitated a reorganization of its capital structure. The company has not yet issued a report for 1926, and was only comparatively recently that it issued its 1925 report. The latter consisted only of a balance sheet. The profit and loss account was not submitted, but it was stated that the profits to 1925 were more than £1,500,000, which amount, it was expected, would be exceeded in 1926. The report of the accountants who investigated the company's position showed that after taking into account the trading profit for the year, and deducting the preferred dividends for 1925, the further amount required was £2,776,168.

After transferring the balance from general reserve of £829,721, and £310,652 trading balance from 1924, the deficiency in the balance sheet remained at £1,025,794. In

order to meet this deficiency, the directors recommended the writing down of the outstanding common £1 shares by 10 shillings a share, which recommendation was approved by shareholders of the company on April 7th last. According to Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the Company's special financial advisor, the situation has been thoroughly cleared and the accounts put on a solid foundation by this reorganization. He said that with good management the Company could look forward to a prosperous future, and to our mind there is reasonable ground for this belief. The company's difficulties seem to have been mainly due to the making of unwise investments and to the fact that heavy losses were incurred by reason of equipment becoming obsolete because of the development of the beam transmission system and other improvements of various kinds. However, the use of the beam transmission system is expected to produce certain advantages and economies which should help the company to strengthen its financial position, notably in requiring less capital expenditure, and a smaller amount of electrical power. The ordinary dividend has, however, been suspended, and to predict a dividend in excess of 10 per cent. is looking farther into the future than we care to do. If such a quick advance were expected, I do not think ordinary shareholders would have consented to the 50 per cent. write-off.

POTPOURRI

L. A. R., Sudbury, Ont. I presume you have reference to McDougall Mines of Rouyn. If so, the property is one which enjoys reasonable merit. The rock formation is favorable, and those in control are capable of giving the property a fair test. There is no assurance of the property being developed into a mine, but it has interesting possibilities. SYLVANITE is handling about 100 tons of ore daily, and will get up to 200 tons daily within the next few months. The shares are valued pretty high at present for the present outlook at the mine.

A. W., London, Ont. CLERICY is among many scores of questionable mining prospects. One out of many may attain some degree of success, but the great majority will in due time fade out of the mining picture. Buying into these little prospects is a risky business.

F. J. T., Carleton Place, Ont. The decline in HOLLINGER may be due in part to the general weakness in mining shares, but is also probably due to a growing belief that the mineralized section in the mine will get shorter as depth is attained.

O. T., Toronto, Ont. The LUCKY JIM LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY of Spokane owns and operates a mine on the Kaslo-Nakusp branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its property aggregates about 350 acres. Its operations over a long period of years, according to the last report of the British Columbia Department of Mines, have been intermittent due to the vicissitudes of the metal market because the general run of the mine is a low grade mixture of lead, zinc and iron sulphite, although considerable quantities of high grade zinc and lead ore have been mined, the former predominating. However, with the present stability of the prices of lead and zinc at a high level and favorable marketing conditions, "success would seemingly depend on an adequate tonnage, efficient management, and the necessary capital, to enable the operations to be carried on to the best possible advantage. All reports seem to indicate the conditions in these respects to be favorable." Underground conditions are understood to be exceptionally favorable to cheap mining, practically no timbering being necessary, while transportation facilities are all that could be desired. Unfortunately, however, the water supply for power purposes is limited and only available for about six months in the year. In the summary of mining operations for the ten month period to October 31st, 1926, the British Columbia Department of Mines states that one of the most important developments during the season in the Slocan was that of the Lucky Jim, where a large ore body encountered on the No. 4 level had added greatly to the possibilities of the property. An auxiliary power plant was installed, consisting of a Diesel type engine and Sullivan Compressors, and the output had been greatly increased since the beginning of the year.

T. J. S., Collinwood, Ont. The CHUKUNI RED LAKE MINING ASSOCIATION controls claims in Red Lake some distance east of the HOWEY. The claims are raw prospects of uncertain value. Claims may be bought very cheap at that distance from the Howeys, as there are claims for sale in closer location at a few hundred dollars per claim. I have nothing on file regarding diamond drilling of the Chukuni claims. NUTARIO has claims situated in several districts, but I do not know of commercial ore having been found on any of them. There are no mines so far in Cabot township, although there are some claims which seem to warrant exploration in an effort to learn whether they have real value, or not. The claim held by Nutario in the Black township area may have no particular significance. It is true that employees of McIntyre have staked some claims, and that the president of Hollinger has an option on a group. However, as an indication of the present outlook is the fact that claims adjoining those staked by McIntyre employees could be bought out entirely at present at around \$100 or so per claim. The field is merely one which seems to warrant some prospecting.

C. F. B., Fredericton, N.B. HOLLINGER is a mine of moderate magnitude. Present quotations are pretty high, however. As long as continuation of ore in present volume could be counted upon to great depth, the shares would represent a good purchase at this time. However, it is being discovered that the ore zone is pitching somewhat toward the east, and this is indicating shorter deposits accordingly as depth is reached. This immediately introduces an element of speculation. MCINTYRE has the appearance of being a good stock to hold. The pitch of ore in this section is favorable to McIntyre in that it is pointing directly into the heart of the mine. Among the other favorable mining enterprises might be mentioned such as WRIGHT-HARGREAVES, LAKE SHORE, and NORANDA.

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Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to attach this coupon to appear on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and telephone number. Your subscription. Send also a stamped addressed envelope as there is a space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest please state in your letter what initials or signature you would like to have us use if your name is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

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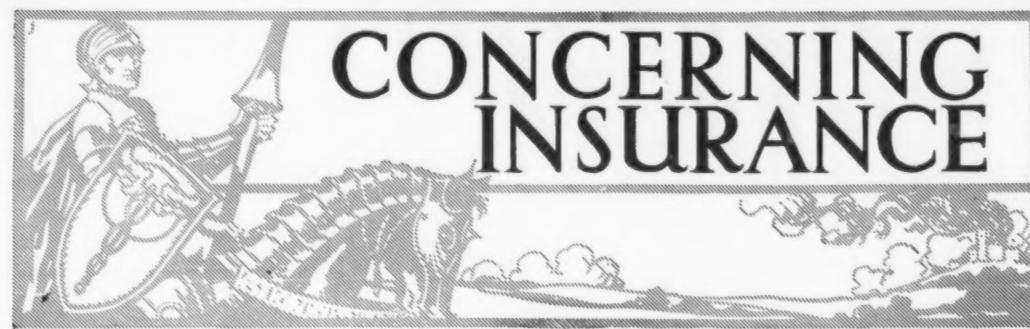
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Yacht Insurance Looking Up Again

ACCORDING to the company paper of the Hartford Fire, yacht insurance, which suffered during the war because of governmental appropriation of private vessels, and after the war because former yacht owners became automobile owners, is now coming back into its own by reason of the congested traffic on public highways which has considerably reduced the pleasures of automobile driving, and caused one-time yacht owners to again seek the freedom of the "open road" in their natty little crafts.

Navigation of the larger yachts is usually confined to the Great Lakes and tributaries including the St. Lawrence River above Quebec, and in the east along the Atlantic coast between Eastport, Me., and Norfolk, Va. Some yachts are kept in commission all the year and are taken to Florida waters for the winter months.

Yacht policies are written on an annual basis and the yacht is covered when cruising or laid up. It is interesting to note that the largest loss during the past year was hurricane damage to laid-up yachts.

Rates vary according to the valuation of the yacht and its navigation limits. For an annual policy on a yacht navigated on the Lakes or between Eastport and Norfolk, the rate would vary between 2½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. Florida water rates are somewhat higher. Policies allowing six months' navigation in Florida waters would be written for annual rates of between 3½ per cent. and 7 per cent. Annual rates on yachts in Florida run between 4½ per cent. and 8 per cent. Lay-up rates are provided in policies on larger vessels. This means that at the end of the policy year, should the yacht navigate less than the period allowed in the policy, the assured is entitled to a proportionate return premium.

Canadian Actuaries at International Congress

CANADIAN actuaries who have expressed their intention of attending the International Congress of Actuaries in London, Eng., June 27-30, are: T. B. Macaulay, president, and A. B. Wood, vice-president and actuary, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; W. A. P. Wood, actuary, Canada Life Assurance Co.; J. H. Birkenshaw, assistant actuary, Confederation Life Association; J. D. Buchanan, actuary, London Life Insurance Co.; C. C. Ferguson, general manager, Great-West Life Assurance Co.; D. E. Kilgour, actuary, North American Life Assurance Co.; J. G. Parker, actuary, Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada; A. Pedoe, actuary, Continental Life Insurance Co.; G. W. Geddes, actuary, Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co.

Travelers' New Accident Policy With No Death Benefit

THE Travelers Insurance Company has announced a new accident policy, the outstanding unusual feature of which is that it pays no benefit in case of death, its term providing payments only for non-fatal injuries. This elimination of the death benefit, Vice President Page explained, was due to a widespread disinclination on the part of many men to insure the lives of their wives on the ground that they did not desire to profit or collect "blood money" in the event of their deaths.

The new policy also is unusual in that it does not provide any weekly indemnity in the case of accident, all payments being made in a lump sum in addition to surgical, hospital and nurses' charges. This permits the policy to apply to non-wage earners as well as wage earners, it being one of the few accident policies that can be obtained by unemployed women and men.

The benefit payments range from \$12.50 for the loss of a toe to \$5,000 for the loss of sight of both eyes and the actual expenses of surgical treatment, hospital confinement or nurses' fees.

Accidents and Compensation in Quebec

IN MAY there were 5,953 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of this Province. These figures included 33 fatalities. In the same time benefits awarded amounted to \$502,114.72, of which

\$87,632.07 was for medical aid, which figures are considerably higher than in May 1926, when \$132,408.18 was awarded by the Board. So far this year the total benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board amounted to nearly \$2,500,000 or, roughly, half a million dollars for each month of 1927 to date.

Commenting on these accidents, R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Association, speaks of several including one in a plant where a mill room hand had his head caught between the descending elevator and the gate at the second floor; another where a woodworker had his hand crushed while operating a jointer, resulting in complete amputation of the right hand at the wrist; a third where an

Oldest Retired Veteran of Metropolitan Passes On

JOHN HAMILTON CRANKSHAW, of Norristown, Pa., the oldest retired veteran of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, died May 25th at his country residence in Mountainhome, Pa.

Mr. Crankshaw was one of the pioneers in the field of industrial insurance in the United States. Recognized as a specialist in that branch of insurance, he became associated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in June, 1880, very shortly after it commenced the industrial department. From then on until he retired in 1904, Mr. Crankshaw was connected with the company's Philadelphia offices, as superintendent of

Owning Your Own Home

The foundations of a home used to be a savings account. Under modern conditions how long would it take the ordinary man to accumulate enough savings to buy and furnish a home?

Instead the wise young man today creates an immediate estate by depositing with a responsible insurance Company a small annual, semi-annual or quarterly instalment. He enjoys it during his life; should death overtake him he knows that all payments cease and the estate becomes the absolute property of his wife or other beneficiaries. It's simple. It's easy. It's modern.

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SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

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the London Life Association, and policies are effected by direct communication with the head office, 81 King William St., London, E. C. 4, Eng. No agents are employed and no commission is paid. Premiums are very low and bonuses or dividends are very high. New business written in 1925 was \$12,500,000 in round figures. The company is not licensed in Canada and has no office in this country. No company doing business in Canada operates on a similar basis. There are a few companies doing business here whose results over a period of years will compare not altogether unfavorably with those of the London Life Association. The higher rate of interest earned by the companies here enables them to overcome to a certain extent their higher expense rate.

N. B., Sarnia, Ont.: While there might be breakage of glass in an automobile not caused by an accidental collision which would not be covered under collision insurance, but which would be covered by plate glass insurance, for most accidents full coverage collision would afford ample protection and adding plate glass coverage would simply mean double coverage.

M. N., Buffalo, N. Y.: With regard to the United States federal income tax on payments received under life policies, the safe rule to bear in mind is that proceeds or principal sums are free of tax while income or interest is taxable. Accordingly, if the proceeds of the policy are left with the insurance company and only interest is paid during beneficiary's life, such interest is taxable. Where company pays the beneficiary in instalments running over a fixed period, divide the commuted value of the proceeds by the number of years during which the instalments will be payable and the amount so found will be proceeds and free of tax, while any additional payment made each year above this amount will be income and so subject to tax.

M. F., Victoria, B. C.: Our opinion is that it would be poor business for you to take the cash surrender value of your 20-pay life policy with the Mutual Life of Canada, which will be fully paid up in another six years, in order to start all over again to pay for a whole life policy in another company at your present age which calls for a greatly increased premium even on the cheapest form of whole life policy. You would have no guarantee whatever that the new whole life policy would be paid up in anything like 20 years. You will be ahead if you do not disturb your 20-pay life policies in good companies like the Mutual Life of Canada, and you will be a loser in the long run if you follow the course suggested by the agent of the other company. The agent is the person who would be away ahead on the transaction, as he would get a handsome rake off on the new \$15,000 whole life policy which he wants you to take out immediately. You have good policies now, and it is the part of wisdom to hold fast to that which is good.

C. D., Brantford, Ont.: As the reserves which life companies are required by law to maintain on all policies issued are sufficient to re-insure the policies in another company if necessary, the policyholders are amply protected even should the company carrying their insurance have to be wound up. Government

B. H., Macklin, Sask.: Unless in need of insurance protection more than income during the next ten years, we would not advise exchanging or selling your Government Victory Bonds in order to purchase a 10-year endowment participating policy with the Great-West Life or any other company. If you are in need of the insurance, we would advise paying for it yearly instead of in a lump sum. At your age, we would hold on to the Victory Bonds, and as they mature replace them with other Government bonds.

JOHN G. PARKER, B.A., F.A.S., F.A.I.A.
Actuary of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, who was re-elected a member of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries at their annual meeting just concluded in Toronto. By virtue of this important office Mr. Parker will attend the eighth international congress of actuaries in London, Eng., on June 25th, the first meeting of the kind to bring together leading actuaries from the recent warring nations since before the war.

INFORMATION COUPON

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The subscriber can avail himself of the service given in this paper under the heading "Insurance Inquiries" by cutting out the address label which appears on the front of every copy of Saturday Night going to your subscriber and sending it along with his inquiry.

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Bird's Eye View of Packing Companies in Merger

IN ORDER to give a comprehensive survey of the interests involved in the latest packing-house merger, details are given below from the last available financial statement of each Company:

HARRIS ABATTOIR COMPANY, LIMITED. Incorporated in March, 1901, in Ontario. Owns two packing houses in Toronto and distributing branches in Toronto, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, and Ottawa, Province of Ontario; Montreal and Quebec, Province of Quebec, St. John, N.B.; Halifax and Sydney, Province of Nova Scotia; Charlottetown, P.E.I. Also owns 4,686 shares of stock of Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited. In March, 1918, Company purchased 55% of the stock of Gordon, Ironside & Fares, Ltd., which has been reincorporated as Gordon, Ironside & Fares Packers, Ltd. In 1927 acquired interest in Gunn's Ltd., and guarantees the obligations of that company. Company has had profit every year since 1901. For details see front page of this section. Bonded Debt, Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., 1st, S. F. Gold 6%, Authorized \$1,750,000; outstanding \$493,800; retired \$786,500. Dated Feb. 1, 1913; due Feb. 1, 1928. Annual Sinking Fund commencing Feb. 1, 1914, sufficient to redeem entire outstanding issue by maturity; to purchase bonds at not exceeding 105 or to call bonds at that price. Secured by a first mortgage on property owned and on Union Stock Yards stock and a first floating charge on all other assets now owned or hereafter acquired. Issued for construction of a new abattoir at West Toronto, and to reduce bank advances. To be succeeded by:

\$4,000,000 THE HARRIS ABATTOIR COMPANY, LIMITED (first mortgage sinking fund 6% twenty-year bonds, series "A"). Due July 1, 1947. Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable in Canadian currency at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver; or in London, England, in sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the pound, at the option of the holder. Redeemable as a whole or in part for Sinking Fund or other purposes on any interest date on 60 days' notice at 104 and accrued interest on or before July 1, 1932; at 102 and accrued interest thereafter on or before July 1, 1937; at 102 and accrued interest thereafter on or before July 1, 1942; and at 101 and accrued interest thereafter and before maturity. Fully registered bonds and coupon bonds registerable as to principal only in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100. Trustee, National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto. Secured by a specific first mortgage on the real estate of the Harris Abattoir Company, Limited; by a specific first pledge and charged on shares of the above-mentioned subsidiaries of The Harris Abattoir Company, Limited, and a first floating charge on the undertaking and other assets of the Company, including shares of Gunn's Limited, and when acquired, of The Canadian Packing Company, Limited, either or both of which may be exchanged for other shares and securities.

Property, \$6,157,630; net liquid assets, \$2,564,411; net tangible assets, \$12,167,341. Contingent liabilities covered by current assets, \$2,808,175.

Capital stock 1, Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., stock: Authorized \$5,000,000 (increased from \$1,000,000 in January, 1919); outstanding \$2,160,500; par \$100. All closely held.

GUNNS LIMITED. Affiliated with Harris Abattoir Company Ltd., Business founded in 1873 and incorporated under the Ontario Company's Act Sept. 30, 1902. Owns a slaughtering and meat packing plant in Toronto and conducts a produce business directly or through subsidiary companies in Toronto, Montreal, Harriston, Walkerton, Wingham and St. John, N.B., Quebec City, and Sydney, N.S.; Windsor and Ottawa, Ontario. Products consist mainly of diversified meat and produce foods. During 1919 interests allied with Morris & Company (now Armour & Co.) purchased from Gunn's Limited a substantial but not controlling interest in the company. Has an interest in Gunn, Langlois & Company, Montreal; Wellington Produce Company, Harrison; Walkerton Egg and Dairy Company, Walkerton. In 1927, company entered into agreement with Harris Abattoir Company, Ltd., by which that company guarantees its obligations.

Net income, year ending February 28, 26, (deficit) \$282,096; Feb. 28, 25, \$139,701. Working capital in 1926, \$344,278, and \$562,085 in 1925. Bank Loans, \$1,531,536. Common Stock, Gunn's Ltd., stock; authorized \$3,500,000; outstanding \$1,712,850; Par \$25; Preferred stock, (\$1,500,000); formerly outstanding was retired at 103 1/4 March 18, 1927. Dividends from incorporation to February, 1920, totalled 165%; none thereafter to April 30, 1927.

WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, INC. Incorporated under the laws of Illinois, in December, 1919, to consolidate the Davies packing interests by acquiring (1) the Davies Company of Ill., operating a cutting and curing plant, a complete meat canning factory and a large cold storage plant in Chicago; (2) The John Agar Company of Ill., owning beef and hog killing plants; also refinery and tank houses in Chicago; (3) entire capital stock of the William Davies Company, Ltd., of Canada. Early in 1927 the retail store pro-

perties of William Davies Company Ltd., of Canada, were sold.

Plants located in Chicago, Ill., Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont. Chicago plants consists of eight-storey warehouse with a capacity for storage of 25,000,000 lbs. of meat, yard facilities for loading 30 cars, etc. Montreal plant covers about 3 1/4 acres, situated adjacent to stock yards at Point St. Charles; capacity 4,500 hogs, 3,000 cattle and 4,500 sheep and lambs weekly. Toronto plant covers 7 acres; capacity 18,000 hogs, 2,800 cattle and 5,000 sheep and lambs weekly.

On Dec. 23rd, 1921, The Agar Plant (No. 2) was sold back to James Agar for \$269,000 cash, 9,000 Class A and 6,000 Class B shares, practically placing company in position it occupied before recapitalization in 1919. On Jan. 14, 1922, the retail stores of the company located in 12 Canadian cities were sold to a syndicate known as "A. Martin Limited."

Deficit from Operations in 1926, \$70,421, and with Depreciation Reserve of \$120,732, and Interest charges of \$180,853, left a net deficit for the year of \$372,006; as compared with surpluses of \$219,704 and \$210,290 in 1925 and 1924 respectively and deficits of \$476,390 and \$1,255,673 in 1923 and 1921 respectively, the year 1922, showing a slight surplus of \$5,651.

Property, etc. (less depreciation) shown at \$6,123,551. Bank Loans, \$510,464.

Note: Contingent liability, Jan. 1, 1927, under guarantee up to \$97,000 given to bank in respect of the Ontario Fertilizer Company, Limited, an affiliated company.

Working Capital—1925, current assets \$3,953,700; current Liabilities \$1,486,445; net current assets \$2,467,321; 1927, current assets, \$3,816,601; current Liabilities \$1,916,890; net current assets, \$1,899,711.

Bonded Indebtedness, Wm. Davies Co., Inc. 1st 6%—Due Nov. 1, 1942, authorized, \$2,500,000; outstanding, \$2,200,000; average income available for 5 years \$161,125. Interest required per annum \$132,000.

Capital Stock, William Davies Co., Inc., Class A Participating Stock, authorized 91,000 shares; outstanding 91,000 shares of which 30,563 shares are owned by William Davies Co., Ltd. of Canada; no par. Valued in last financial statement at \$2,329,900.

Has preference for cumulative dividends of \$4 per share and participates share for share, after class B founders' shares have received dividends equal to \$5 per share per annum for all preceding years. Preferred as to assets to an amount equal to \$50 per share and dividends, and participating in further distribution share for share, after the class B shares have received \$50 per share and any unpaid dividends (whether declared or not) up to \$5 per share per annum for all preceding years.

Wm. Davies Co., Inc. B. Founders stock, authorized 60,000 shares; outstanding 60,000 shares; no par. Appearing in last balance sheet at \$1,536,100. Initial Dividend of \$1 per share paid March 15, 1929, which rate was maintained quarterly to June 1921; none thereafter to April 25, 1927.

CANADIAN PACKING COMPANY, LTD. (Controlled by Allied Packers, Inc.) Incorporated June 21, 1910, in Canada, to own and operate five plants of Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd., located in Canada. Business includes pork and beef packing and handling of produce. Plants located at Toronto, Peterboro and Brantford, Ont.; Montreal and Hull, Que. Branch houses located at Fort William, Sudbury and Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N.B., Sydney and Halifax, N.S.

INCOME ACCOUNT: Year ended Oct. 31, 1926—Sales \$23,733,098; freight charges etc., \$879,737; cost of goods (\$23,120,671); less inventory, \$1,790,331, \$22,330,140; selling expenses \$1,039,377; general expenses, etc., \$846,329; net income \$37,515; other income, \$142,669; total income \$180,184; interest charges \$273,933; other charges, \$105,770; deficit (before crediting \$25,828, bond discount and \$14,850 excessive reserves prior years), \$199,321. Bank loans (secured) \$1,270,000. Plant and equipment (less depreciation) shown at \$4,086,448. Note: Contingent liability Dec. 31, 1926, drafts discounted at banks \$62,618 and \$69,740. Also as guarantor of notes payable of Allied Packers, Inc.

Working Capital, 1925. Current assets, \$3,194,285; current Liabilities \$1,351,418; net current assets, \$1,842,867. 1926. Current assets, \$2,926,272; current Liabilities \$1,545,297; net current assets \$1,380,975.

GOULD NOTES: There were outstanding Oct. 31, 1926, \$3,000,000, 7% Gold Notes due June 1, 1940. All owned by Allied Packers, Inc. Capital Stock: Canadian Packing Co., Ltd., stock: Authorized \$4,500,000 (reduced from \$10,000,000 December 1924) outstanding \$4,500,000 (reduced from \$9,000,000 in December 1924, by cancellation of \$4,500,000 and payment to holders of \$4,146,499, payable in cash and Canadian Packing Co., Ltd., 7% gold notes; par \$100. All owned by Allied Packers, Inc.

Crescent Creamery Customer Ownership Campaign

THE sale of Crescent Creamery Company 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Stock to customers and other friends of the company in Winnipeg show that 3,711 shares

were sold to 1,244 new subscribers. The sale was conducted under the "Customer Ownership" plan. The success of the sale places the Crescent Creamery Company in the strong and unique position of having the largest number of shareholders of any dairy company in Western Canada.

Mining Handbook a Creditable Production

CONSIDERABLE credit is due to the producers of the eighth edition of the Mining Handbook of Canada, which has just made its appearance, for the thoroughness with which the work has been compiled and the wide range of information it contains. Mr. A. P. Lorsch, the compiler, and Mr. J. J. Kingsmill, who supplied the market data, have turned out a volume that is more complete than any of its predecessors, and therefore more useful. Its outstanding feature is, of course, its convenience as a work of reference regarding Canadian mining companies, showing as it does, the capitalizations, earnings and dividend records, descriptions of the various properties, and the names of officers and directors. But it also contains a large variety of other useful information, including the range of mining stocks, an exchange table, sales on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, data regarding the mineral production of Canada, metal prices, the value of mineral production by provinces, the production and exports of cobalt, production of copper, production of gold by provinces, lead production, exports and imports; nickel production and exports; zinc production, imports and exports; asbestos output and sales, imports and exports; and Ontario mineral production.

International Utilities Acquires Watrous Power

IT IS announced that the International Utilities Corporation has acquired the Watrous Electric Light and Power Company, operating in the town of Watrous, Saskatchewan, a divisional point of the Canadian National Railways about 60 miles east of Saskatoon.

The company serves electric light and power to the town of Watrous, where small shops are maintained by the Canadian National Railways, as well as Manitou Beach, a summer resort situated on Manitou Lake, a few miles from Watrous.

Although no operating information is given, it is understood that this latest acquisition of the International Utilities Corporation is one of a number of similar small properties which the Corporation has taken over in the Western Provinces of Canada during the past year.

Charles E. Kiewel Appointed Manager of Toronto Brewing and Malting Company

THE Directors of Toronto Brewing & Malting Company have appointed Mr. Charles E. Kiewel of Winnipeg, Manager of the Company. Mr. Kiewel has had many years experience in the Brewing business and established The Kiewel Brewing Company at St. Boniface, Man., which Company has been most successful, paying substantial dividends from the outset. Mr. Kiewel will have associated with him Mr. M. F. Dornes, the Brew Master of the Toronto Brewing & Malting Company. It is stated that Mr. Kiewel is acquiring a very substantial interest in the Toronto Brewing & Malting Company.

Carling Breweries Stock Issue

THE public offering of 10,000 shares of Carling Breweries Limited, made by Doherty-Eason Company, Limited, has been all sold, and the advertisement that appears elsewhere in this issue is for purpose of record only. At a subscription price of \$27.00 per share, the stock appealed to investors not only because of the indicated earning-power of the company, but because of the announcement that it is the intention of the directors to inaugurate dividends at the rate of \$2.00 per share per annum, payable 50 cents quarterly, the first dividend to be payable October 1st, 1927.

Carling Breweries, Limited, which is incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act, has no bonds and no preferred stock, the only capital obligation being no par value common stock, of which 200,000 shares are authorized and 160,000 shares issued. The company was incorporated June 4th, 1927, to acquire as a going concern the assets of the Carling Export Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., of London, Ont. Established in 1840, a new plant was erected in 1882, and this plant was thoroughly renovated in 1923, while in 1926 capacity was practically doubled. It has a brewing capacity of 1,200 barrels per day and bottling and shipping capacity of 16,000 to 18,000 cases per day.

Our Special Bond List Should Interest Investors

In addition to offering a number of the more attractive recent issues of Government, Municipal and Corporation bonds, this special List includes a wide choice of "odd amounts" which are offered at particularly attractive prices. Following are selections from this List.

Government and Municipal

Security	Rate	Maturity	Price	Yield %
Dominion of Canada	All Maturities	Market		
Province of Ontario	5	1948	104.25	4.69
Province of Manitoba	1 1/2	1956	99.00	4.56
Province of Saskatchewan	1 1/2	1957	99.00	4.56
Province of Alberta	1 1/2	1946	98.12	4.65
Province of British Columbia	1 1/2	1943	98.29	4.65
Province of New Brunswick	1 1/4	1936	100.75	4.65
City of Toronto	5	1948	102.66	4.80
City of Montreal	5	1954	105 3/8	4.65
City of Vancouver	5	1967	103.50	4.80
City of Ottawa	5	1931	100.60	4.85
City of Hamilton	5 1/2	1933	103.59	4.85
City of Oshawa	5	1934	100.50	4.92
City of Niagara Falls	5	1929	100.12	4.95
City of Edmonton	5 1/2	1945	104.75	5.10
Municipality of Point Grey	5	1942	100.50	4.95
Township of Scarborough	5 1/2	1935	103.92	4.95
Township of York	5	1940	100.50	4.95
Town of Walkerville	5	1936	100.50	4.94
Town of Cartierville	5 1/2	1954	109.00	4.90

Corporation

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	5	1957	102.50	4.85
Montreal Light, Heat & Power	5	1951	101.50	4.89
Gatineau Power Company	5	1956	98.25	5.10
Montreal Tramways Company	5	1955	97.50	5.15
Hydro-Electric Bond & Share Corp.	5	1957	95.75	5.28
Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Co.	5 1/2	1947	101.00	5.43
Belgo Canadian Paper Co. Ltd.	6	1943	104.00	5 1/2%
Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.	6	1911	100.00	6.00
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.	6	1950	100.00	6.00
Arnold Brothers Limited	6	1947	99.00	6.08
Anticosti Corporation				

Keeley Earned Dividends and Added to Surplus

KEELEY SILVER MINES, LIMITED, earned its dividend and bonus and had a margin of approximately \$12,000 to add to its cash reserves, after setting aside \$55,875 as reserve for depreciation. Profits for the year ending Feb. 28, 1927, amounted to \$538,698, which compares with profits of \$644,916 for the preceding year. Dividends and bonus required \$480,000. A surplus was brought forward from last year amounting to \$708,516. After paying dividends and providing for depreciation the company showed a surplus of Feb. 28, 1927, amounting to \$720,725.

Revenue included \$990,953 from silver and cobalt recoveries; \$50,688 bond and bank interest, and \$607 miscellaneous earnings and recoveries. Some important economies were effected. Milling and marketing costs were reduced. Taxes for the year amounted to \$39,572, as against \$56,780 for the preceding year.

The balance sheet shows current assets amounting to \$1,401,234, including Dominion, Provincial and railway bonds valued at \$946,243, and cash on hand and in banks \$248,330. Current liabilities are shown at \$347,205, including \$240,000 laid aside for dividend No. 9 and bonus, declared payable March 15, 1927.

Frederic H. Hamilton, President, in presenting the report of the Board of Directors, observes that the average price of silver was 58.17 cents per ounce during the year, as against 68.94 cents in the previous year. The amount of cobalt produced was 165,830 pounds, but the price received was somewhat smaller than in the previous year. The cost of production was 20.16 cents per ounce before including the capital expenditure of \$3,987, which brought the total cost to 29.41 cents. The cost of production during the previous year was 30.83 cents per ounce. Mr. Hamilton comments upon the strong financial position of the company.

J. Mackintosh Bell in his report estimates the total ore reserves as approximately 22,000 tons containing about 1,091,000 ounces of silver and 74,000 pounds of cobalt. These figures make no allowance for the new ore being developed from the bottom of the mine 75 feet below the 820-foot horizon.

"The physical condition of the mine is good," says Mr. Bell, "and the ore reserves, although diminished, are nevertheless in a healthy condition, largely on account of new discoveries made during the year. It is felt that possibilities at the property as regards the finding of new ore are by no means exhausted. On the contrary there is reason to hope for further remunerative results, as the exploration constantly in progress proceeds."

"Prince Albert National Park" Created

APPROXIMATELY 1,377 square miles in Northern Saskatchewan has been set apart by the federal government, to be known as the "Prince Albert National Park". It is officially announced that the new park has been created for the purpose of preserving in perpetuity a portion of the primitive forest and lake country, and to provide for the people of Saskatchewan in particular a great recreational area. The land set aside is largely covered with green timber and contains many beautiful lakes with sandy beaches. The lakes abound in fish, and the timber areas constitute excellent game breeding grounds. The area is reported to be of outstanding natural beauty and to be eminently suitable for park purposes.

It is claimed that this new national park will constitute a gateway to the great northern hinterland, and its river and lake system is connected up with two great waterways lying up to the north and to the east.

The national parks service is immediately establishing a comprehensive fire and game protective organization and proceeding with developments with respect to existing roads and trails. During the summer it will carry on surveys for the location of a main trunk highway through the park. In addition, the entire area will be carefully investigated with a view to the laying out a comprehensive scheme of development, in order that many natural recreational advantages this area possesses may be made available for the people of Canada.

Continued Progress by East Kootenay Power

CONTINUED progress is reflected in the annual report of East Kootenay Power Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927. Gross earnings were higher at \$408,706, as against \$378,009 in the preceding year, in reflection of the improvement in business conditions throughout the territory served by the company.

A. J. Nesbitt, President of the company, comments upon this improvement in his remarks to shareholders,

and he adds that the coal-mining industry which for some time past was slack, is gradually getting back to normal, a marked improvement being noticeable during the first quarter of 1927.

Accompanying the increase in gross earnings was an increase in operating and maintenance expenses, which, with taxes, amounted to \$130,614, as against \$100,011. Deducting these expenses, the net earnings for the year amounted to \$278,092, as against \$277,798, interest charges required \$181,036, leaving a surplus of \$96,156, out of which were paid preferred dividends amounting to \$82,500, and \$40,450 was transferred to reserve for depreciation. The balance carried forward in profit and loss accounts was higher at \$11,895 as against \$8,380 in the previous year.

The balance sheet shows an increase of nearly \$500,000 in plant investment, which now stands at \$3,978,354. Other assets bringing the total assets up to \$14,112,118. Funded debt has been reduced \$20,000 during the year, and the 6½ per cent. notes \$50,000, but current liabilities show an increase through the appearance of a bank note of \$70,000, and bills payable of \$32,319, as against none last year. Depreciation reserve has been brought up to \$175,450, an increase of \$40,450.

Alberta Crop Report Cheering

IN SPITE of rains in some sections of Alberta during the latter part of May which have delayed work on the land for several days, rapid progress generally has been made with seeding according to the Alberta government report under date of June 2nd. Wheat seeding in practically all districts has been completed and early-sown grain in many fields is covering the ground. Drills are still busy with oats and barley. Taking the province as a whole, it is estimated that fully 75 per cent. of these grains have been sown and the remainder will be completed by June 15th.

The wheat acreage seeded in the south of the province is estimated to be about on par with that of 1926, while throughout the central and northern sections reports indicate that this acreage will show quite a decided increase, owing to the considerable area of new land cleared and broken last season in preparation for the 1927 crop. This factor, it is expected, will fully compensate for the areas in some low-lying fields where the presence of water made seeding impossible. The acreage which will be seeded to the coarse grains in most districts is reported to be about equal to that of 1926.

In the southern part of the province, since early sown wheat is from four to six inches high, of good healthy color and making rapid growth. Heavy rains recently in some districts of the south have delayed completion of coarse grain seeding to some extent. Winter wheat and winter rye generally have come through in good condition and are growing rapidly.

Reports from districts in the Peace River area indicate that the wheat acreage seeded this year is fully equal to that of 1926 and that the coarse grain acreage will show a marked increase. Coarse grain seeding will be completed within a few days in this section of the province.

More interest is being shown this year throughout the province in the growing of alfalfa, sweet clover and the other fodder crops. Pastures are reported to be in better than average condition and livestock generally is doing well, although some losses have occurred in the lamb crop as a result of the wet weather over much of the sheep range area of the south.

Reports reaching the Department from the ranching area in the south eastern section of the province indicate that losses of both cattle and horses owing to shortage of feed during the prolonged winter have been heavier than anticipated. Bands of range horses appear to have been the worst sufferers, losses in some instances running as high as 35 to 40 per cent.

Precipitation during the month of May over much of the province has been above the average mark and now only warm growing weather is required to bring along a splendid crop prospects for which are generally regarded as very promising.

Brandram-Henderson Found Origin in the Reign of Charles the Second

TWO hundred and forty-eight years ago in the city of London, England, in the reign of Charles the Second, the foundation of the present Canadian firm of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, was laid.

Such was the information given out by Mr. George Henderson, President of the Company, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the incorporation of the present company.

The firm of Brandram is understood to have started in business about the

year 1679. Fifty years later, or about one hundred and ninety-eight years ago, there was developed the famous method of corrodig pig lead known as the "Brandram Process." In 1876, just fifty years ago last November, the founders of Brandram-Henderson Limited came to this country to establish their first Canadian plant in Colchester County, Nova Scotia. The company is thus one of the oldest concerns in the British Empire in the paint and varnish industry, or indeed in any industry.

Gradual Weakening of the U. S. Market

"**E**XANSION of bullish sentiment is now accompanied by a gradual weakening of the position of the market. Brokers' loans are increasing rapidly, call money rates are rising and the inflow of funds from the interior may begin to diminish any time," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' financial conditions in its current issue.

"Meanwhile the yields of stocks on their current prices have fallen too low as compared with bond yields. The ordinary common sense rule is that the higher the risk the higher the yield; but at present common stocks involving fairly high risks actually yield less than certain groups of competing bonds involving much lower risks. Such a condition in the past has always been a symptom of over-confidence.

"Bond prices themselves are in a less strong position than they were as regards the near future, even though the general trend promises to remain upward in a long range view. New bond issues have come out in great volume; and this, together with the prospective seasonal advance in money rates, may either check the rise in bond prices, or else cause a temporary bull market reaction therein."

Contraction In Demand for Nickel

THIS report that the directors of International Nickel will seek additional financing through other means than by issuing stock to shareholders, has been reflected in the market action of the shares of this company during the past week, say A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Limited, in their Weekly Digest of Canadian Security Markets. While considerable profit-taking has been going on in the past few days a gradual strengthening of the shares can be noticed, due, no doubt to the steady accumulation by investment buyers. Demand for nickel products was unusually active during the first four months of 1927, but during recent weeks, has shown a rather sharp contraction. While specifications against contracts continue to be received in relatively heavy volume, new buying is not nearly as large as a short time ago. With operations in both automobile and steel industries definitely on the down grade, a further decline in nickel purchasing probably will be witnessed in the next few months. In view, however, of the large business booked in the first quarter and of several other factors, it is probable that nickel company earnings will be slightly better in the opening six months of 1927 than the corresponding period of 1926.

In the southern part of the province, since early sown wheat is from four to six inches high, of good healthy color and making rapid growth. Heavy rains recently in some districts of the south have delayed completion of coarse grain seeding to some extent. Winter wheat and winter rye generally have come through in good condition and are growing rapidly.

Seeking Placer Gold in Saskatchewan

DEVELOPMENT of 30 placer gold claims in the Waterhen lake district of Saskatchewan is the objective of Edward Tisdale, Canadian-born prospector, and H. G. Tucker, both of Chicago, who have left Regina for the Northern hinterland, Hon. T. C. Davies, Saskatchewan, minister in charge of the bureau of labor and industries, arranged for Walter Hastings, provincial geologist, and Professor Worcester, university of Saskatchewan, to join the expedition. Dr. Cameron, Edmonton geologist, will also make the journey.

In June a syndicate of Chicago capitalists will make the journey into the Waterhen lake district of Saskatchewan hinterland to see the claims for themselves, and if they are as good as Mr. Tisdale believes them to be, development will follow. The party will go into the north country via the "end of steel" at St. Walburg. They will undertake assessment work with a view to establishing that the development of placer gold on a small scale is profitable. Mr. Tisdale said that if they could show this there would be no difficulty in financing their claims.

Mennonites for Peace River

DELEGATES from the Mennonite settlement in southern Manitoba have gone into the Peace River Country to select as many as twenty townships on which to place about 25,000 of their people, who are leaving Mexico and South America. The locality selected is north of the Peace River and some 800,000 acres would be required for the 5,000 families who are expected to move on to the new holdings, if secured. The movement

will start almost immediately and will continue for two years. Three weeks will be taken by the delegates in making a careful survey of the country.

The delegation waited on the minister of education for Alberta, Hon. Perrin Baker, Edmonton, and asked that certain concessions be granted to the Mennonites in the matter of schools. The right to teach religion and the German language in the schools was one of the chief points. They would also like to have a college of their own to train teachers.

Mr. Baker, however, pointed out that they would have to obey the Alberta school laws. No special favor or privileges would be granted them. Religious instruction may be given for the last half-hour of each day whilst German or any other non-English language may be taught as an extra after school hours. A college could be established, but teachers would be required to hold provincial

normal school certificates, and an attendance of one year at the normal would be required of all students of the college before they would be allowed to teach.

Report of the Minto Coal Basin

A REPORT of Dr. W. S. Dyer on the Minto coal basin has just been published by the Geological Survey of Canada. Coal has for a great many years been known to exist near the head of Grand lake in the central part of the province of New Brunswick, but it is only within recent years that mining has attained any degree of importance.

The coal is bituminous, and of Pennsylvanian age. The seam is from eighteen inches to two feet thick, is gently warped, has suffered little faulting and lies near the surface. Where the overburden does not exceed fifteen or twenty feet in thickness the coal is recovered by stripping. Where the overburden ex-

ceeds this the coal is recovered by means of shafts twenty-five feet to one hundred and twenty-five feet deep and six hundred to eight hundred feet apart. The room and pillar method of mining is employed and it is claimed that after the drawing of the pillars not more than five per cent. of the coal is left in the ground.

The report presents a detailed description of the coal basin, boring records, and coal analyses. It is accompanied by a geological map on a scale of one mile to one inch on which the topography is shown by contours, the depth of the coal seam is indicated, and the rock outcrops, mines, boreholes, transportation lines, etc., are shown. Copies may be had on application to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

It is not difficult that leads to the downfall of countries, but bad finance and loss of trade—Mr. Duff Cooper, M.P.

THESE BONDS ARE A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

We offer when
as and when issued

New Issue

\$650,000

MAYOR BUILDING, LIMITED

Corner of Mayor and St. Alexander Streets, Montreal

6½% First Closed Mortgage 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

DATED MAY 1ST, 1927.

Due May 1st, 1942.

DENOMINATIONS: \$1,000, \$500 and \$100

Interest payable semi-annually May 1st and November 1st. Principal and interest payable in gold coin at the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton or London. Registerable as to principal only. Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date at 105 and interest to May 1, 1932, the premium decreasing by ½ of 1% yearly thereafter until reduced to 2%.



A Modern 11-Storey Building in the Heart of Montreal

The Mayor Building is a modern, fireproof, 11-storey and basement office and light manufacturing building in the heart of Montreal, one block north of the bus retail district on St. Catherine Street. Facing the grounds of St. James United Church and located on a corner, it is assured of abundance of light and air, and is specially designed and ideally located to serve the needs of the clothing trades.

Appraised Value of Property... \$1,138,600

Amount of This Issue..... 650,000

These bonds constitute, therefore, a 5½% loan. Net revenue estimated in excess of twice interest requirements on this issue, after allowing for vacancies of 10%.

Sinking fund sufficient to retire 61.5% of the issue by maturity.

SECURITY: These bonds will be secured by a first closed mortgage and hypothec on 13,900 sq. ft. of land at the corner of St. Alexander and Mayor Streets, in the heart of the clothing trades district of Montreal, one block north of the main shopping district on St. Catherine Street, and one block west of Bleury Street. It is only two blocks distant from Morgan's and four blocks from Eaton's. The building is ideally located to serve the needs of the clothing industry, whose demands for space are constantly increasing.

LOCATION: The location, with a frontage of 85 ft. 6 in. on St. Alexander Street and 171 ft. on Mayor Street, is in the heart of the clothing trades district of Montreal, one block north of the main shopping district on St. Catherine Street, and one block west of Bleury Street. It is only two blocks distant from Morgan's and four blocks from Eaton's. The building is ideally located to serve the needs of the clothing industry, whose demands for space are constantly increasing.

VALUATION: National Trust Co., Limited, Montreal, has valued the land at \$250,000, and Carswell Construction Co., Limited, Toronto, the building at \$888,600—a total of \$1,138,600. The first

We recommend these bonds for conservative investment.

PRICE: 100 and accrued interest, yielding 6½ per cent.

MCLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO., LIMITED
Metropolitan Building

MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON LONDON

The statements contained herein are based on information we believe to be reliable, and on which we acted in purchasing these bonds, although we do not guarantee their accuracy.

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the TORONTO ELECTRIC COMMISSIONERS-- 1926

Toronto, April 22nd, 1927.

To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

Gentlemen,—

Your Commissioners beg to submit their Sixteenth Annual Report on the operations of the Toronto Hydro-Electric System for the year ended 31st December, 1926, accompanied by the Revenue Account and Balance Sheet and subsidiary financial statements, and by the report of the General Manager.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. S. C. Scott, C.A., City Auditor of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

The operations for the year 1926 have resulted as follows:

Gross Income, including Appliance Sales	\$9,670,434.53
Cost of Electric current and expenses of operation and management, including Appliance Department costs	\$7,130,993.09
Surplus of income on operating account and reserve re operations in adjoining municipalities	\$2,539,441.44
Interest, Depreciation, Taxes, Sinking Funds, Debenture rentals	\$2,462,032.97

Net income carried to reserve for stabilization of rates \$ 11,408.47

The net funded debt at 31st December, 1926, less Sinking Funds in the City Treasurer's hands amounted to the sum of \$19,823,094.71, all of which will be promptly paid at maturity by the annual refunds of the serial debentures and by the operation of the Sinking Funds applicable to the long term debentures. Care has been taken to insure that not a dollar has been charged to Capital Account that should have been charged to Revenue.

The current liabilities and amounts due to the City Treasurer but not yet payable amounted to \$1,503,103.66. Reserves as shown on the Balance Sheet amounted to \$14,961,308.21. These reserves include an item of Sinking Fund equity in the Provincial Niagara System amounting to \$3,387,357.74, which has been put aside by the Provincial Commission out of the amounts paid by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System from year to year in the purchase of power.

The Provincial Commission has advised us each year of the amount to be included in respect of the Sinking Fund equity, and in order that the Balance Sheet may show a true picture of the investment for which the City of Toronto through the Toronto Hydro-Electric System is responsible, the Commissioners have felt it desirable to include in the Balance Sheet the share of the capital investment of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in respect of the Toronto Hydro-Electric System. This amounts to \$4,777,246.97. The total fixed and current assets of the Toronto Electric Commissioners amounted to \$32,900,148.84, making a total investment in respect of the electrical supply to the City of Toronto and the adjoining Municipalities served by the System of \$77,677,395.81.

The System has earned Sinking Fund and funds for the redemption of serial debentures amounting to \$5,369,905.29 (exclusive of the Sinking Fund equity in the Provincial System referred to above) and since the maintenance of the System's plant has been paid for out of Revenue, and replacements have been made or provided for by the establishment of a Depreciation Reserve, it is evident that the Sinking Funds together with the Reserve for the stabilization of rates amounting in all to \$6,324,075.97 constitute the net earnings of the enterprise over and above all operating, interest and depreciation charges for the period since the System commenced operation.

Had the enterprise been conducted as a commercial corporation with share capital, instead of being charged with debenture capital, subject to redemption, the net earnings for the year 1926 would have been shown at the amount of \$1,927,578.15, that being the sum of interest and Sinking Fund appropriations and the net income carried to the reserve for the stabilization of rates; or the equivalent to a dividend at the rate of approximately 8.33% upon the average amount of cash capital received from the sale of debentures and invested in the System.

The total assets, total liabilities, reserves and surplus, and annual revenue of the Toronto Hydro-Electric System for the Fifteen years during which it has been operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners are tabulated below:

Total Assets in	Total Liabilities and Surplus in	Reserves and Surplus in	Annual Revenue in
\$ 1,369,158.28	\$ 4,283,992.77	\$ 52,161.61	\$ 796,762.55
1913 6,192,065.18	6,245,417.43	246,647.77	1,159,329.72
1914 5,221,974.51	6,865,257.80	456,216.71	1,501,291.47
1915 7,287,810.20	6,718,728.68	1,098,021.82	1,620,187.60
1916 8,821,711.67	7,257,810.50	1,561,877.47	1,750,187.60
1917 10,117,530.77	8,357,088.28	1,786,142.29	2,049,282.98
1918 10,628,232.58	9,296,320.92	2,331,911.66	2,353,443.93
1919 11,581,734.40	10,258,328.79	3,062,865.60	2,584,758.31
1920 12,186,386.96	11,226,336.57	3,062,865.60	2,622,665.23
1921 12,186,386.96	10,110,229.48	5,046,157.42	2,622,665.23
1922 12,802,701.64	11,511,348.61	6,261,153.03	1,401,753.73
1923 28,525,758.40	18,767,389.96	7,756,168.41	7,353,228.18
1924 30,412,712.42	20,712,712.42	1,295,188.72	8,176,621.60
1925 34,571,882.21	29,622,178.92	13,429,761.29	8,878.58
1926 32,887,506.58	21,326,198.37	14,961,308.21	29,670,431.53

Includes Local Distribution System of Toronto & Niagara Power Company taken over by Toronto Hydro-Electric System.

Includes Sinking Fund Equity in H.E.P.C. plant, but not share of capital investment in respect of the T.H.E.S.

Includes Appliance Sales.

OPERATIONS The electrical energy purchased from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario during the year cost \$4,503,529.67 or 46.6% of the gross income against \$4,088,697.73 for the preceding year or 46.3% of the gross income of that year. At the beginning of the year, the governing rate was \$24.00 per H.P. During the year, it was thought better to change the rate to \$26.10 per H.P., which was the final rate for the year 1925, and your Commissioners at the end of the year had paid for the power supplied at the rate of \$26.10 per H.P. After the close of the year's operation, the Provincial Commission advised that the cost of the power supplied during the year was \$9,735.61 less than had been already paid, and this brought the net cost for the year to \$4,503,529.67 or \$26.05 per H.P.

OPERATING The expenses of operation and management amounted to \$2,216,024.10 or approximately 24.0% of the gross income (exclusive of Appliance Sales) against \$2,217,286.65 for the preceding year or 25.1% of the gross income of that year.

RATES In their Annual Report for the year 1925, your Commissioners pointed out that the Revenue had been sufficient to meet all obligations of the System with a surplus of \$81,382.51, which represented less than 1% of the system's revenue for that year. It was hoped that improving conditions would increase this margin. The result, however, shows a slight decrease, which indicates that some adjustment is necessary. At the time of writing, your Commissioners have under discussion with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario an adjustment of rates.

PHYSICAL GROWTH The following table indicates the physical growth of the System from the date of commencement of operations until the end of the year 1926:

End of	Year	Street Lights	Kilowatt Hours	Connected Load	Peak Load
1912		12,858	33,824	35,176.548	46,296
1913		21,998	38,941	65,032.931	88,161
1914		33,976	40,598	82,927.015	90,162
1915		39,284	43,413	109,501.981	111,413
1916		41,115	43,209	120,501.981	125,766
1917		50,461	45,841	171,891.213	169,818
1918		53,598	29,527	230,413.561	184,938
1919		62,762	45,091	180,609.928	176,351
1920		71,145	45,172	214,600.545	194,301
1921		83,925	46,266	221,281.478	225,600
1922A		93,065	47,479	265,383.048	265,398
1922B		122,872	47,479	328,163.673	374,806
1923		128,257	48,672	392,676.548	451,898
1924		141,469	49,895	426,761,476	514,754
1925		142,618	50,895	512,784,492	584,182
1926		159,584	51,701	550,270,972	649,237

Owing to the shortage of power during 1918, 1919 and 1920, it was necessary to stop capping for new business and to curtail street lighting alone.

1922A shows Toronto Hydro-Electric System alone.

1922B shows Toronto Hydro-Electric System, plus Toronto and Niagara Power Company's System (Approximate) as at the beginning of 1923.

Includes Toronto Transportation Commission bulk supply.

CONCLUSION In conclusion, the Commissioners desire to testify to the efficient services of the staff, and to thank the City Council, the Toronto Press and the public for their continued confidence in the enterprise and their effective support.

Respectfully submitted,

BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
P. W. ELLIS, Chairman. THOMAS FOSTER, Mayor.
GEORGE WRIGHT, Commissioner.

General Manager's Annual Report

To the Toronto Electric Commissioners:
Gentlemen.—Herewith is submitted report of the operations of the Toronto Hydro-Electric System for the year ended December 31st, 1926.

The number of meters connected to the System has increased by over 6,935. The connected load of the System has increased by over 56,000 H.P., and the total energy consumption of the System's customers has been over 37,400,000 K.W. Hrs., in excess of the consumption in 1925.

GENERAL EXTENSIONS The following is a summary of the work carried on by the Engineering Department during the year 1926:

STATION EQUIPMENT

There has been added to the Substation equipment during the year the following equipment:

3—1000 K.W. Transformers at Duncan Street, together with switchgear and general equipment for use with same. These are outdoor type transformers formerly in use at the High Level Station.

3—1000 K.W. Transformers at the Keele and St. Clair Substation, with switchgear and general equipment for use with same. These are new transformers.

3—1000 K.W. Transformers for the Outdoor Station erected on the Queen's Quay between John and York Streets, for supplying service to the Canadian Rail and Harbour Terminals Warehouse and neighborhood. These are new transformers.

6—500 K.W. Transformers at Dufferin Substation. These were taken from other locations no longer required.

3—500 K.W. Transformers. Additional capacity installed at Portland street Transformer House. These were taken from other locations no longer required.

9—60 K.V.A. Regulators at Carlaw and Gerrard Station, together with switchgear and equipment for three additional feeders.

The Wilshire Avenue Stations completed last year have been equipped with Remote Control from the Junction Station.

Dufferin Street Substation has been equipped with Remote Control from Duncan Street Station.

Considerable work has been carried out at Strachan Avenue Terminal station with a view to increasing the rupturing capacity of Oil Breakers on the 13,200 volt main operating bus. This work has been completed and work is now under way with a view to reinforcing Oil Breakers on the auxiliary bus, and will be completed during the coming year.

We also have in hand work in connection with improving our relay protection throughout the System. This feature will be completed during the coming year.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Our underground work this year consisted of opening up 17,182 feet of trench and tunnels and installing therein 231,847 feet of duct, together with the necessary manholes and service boxes.

There have been installed the following new feeders:

6—New Feeders for 4150 and 2400 volt distribution.

1—New Feeder for 600 volt A.C. service.

2—New Feeders for Railways service.

1—New Main Feeder for 13,200 volt service.

5—New Sub-Feeders for 13,200 volt service.

5—Extensions for A.C. 115,230 volt service from down town pits.

There was used in connection with our Underground work during the year 10,161 feet of lead covered cable of various sizes for feeders, mains and other connection requiring 882 joints and 356 terminals.

A large number of new pole type transformers were erected in new locations and replacing smaller transformers taken down—the net gain for the year being 422 transformers installed with additional capacity of approximately 10,013 K.V.A.

During the year there were erected 1,231 cedar poles in the City, 404 concrete poles in the City, 275 cedar poles in York Township and 6 concrete poles in York Township.

During the same period there were removed 2,541 cedar poles in the City, 299 concrete poles in the City, 149 cedar poles in York Township,

**Co-operative Saving Plan of
Compagnie Mutuelle D'
Immeubles, Ltd.**

Financial Editor.—

I would appreciate your opinion as to an investment with the Compagnie Mutuelle D'Immeubles, Limitée, of 706 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

W. L. D., Toronto, Ont.

The Compagnie Mutuelle D'Immeubles, Limitée, 706 St. Catherine St., East, Montreal, Quebec, was incorporated by the Federal Government on August 4th, 1926, with an authorized capital of \$100,000.00, of which \$70,000.00 is fully paid. The Company is constituted of shareholders who are responsible for the complete administration of the Company; and members of two different classes, subscribing members and debtor members, all of whom are holders of certificates issued by the C. M. I. Only the latter class constitute the Company's co-operative, but the management of the affairs of both classes are entrusted to a board of directors composed exclusively of shareholders. There is no Government inspection.

The certificate holders pay an entrance fee of \$5.50 for each certificate of \$1,000.00, and may subscribe for as many certificates as he sees fit. The certificates are numbered in the order of being issued, and the subscribing member pays \$2.30 every month, of which 30¢ is turned over to the Administrative fund and \$2.00 paid into the co-operative fund to the credit of the subscribing member. As soon as the company has the sum of \$1,000.00 in the co-operative fund, it is compelled to declare a certificate matured. As the certificates are issued in numerical order, they mature in the same order as issued. The amount of the certificate is then placed at the disposal of the certificate holder, who is entitled to it, providing he furnishes to the Company security that is acceptable to the directors. This is called the maturity of his certificate. At the maturity of his certificate, the member is known as a "debtor member," and his contributions are raised to \$5.75, of which 75¢ is turned over to the Administrative fund and \$5.00 paid into the Co-operative fund until the complete and final payment of the amount due. When a debtor member has paid back to the company the total amount of his certificate and the administrative charges, the C.M.I. will give him a receipt in full liberating him or an indebtedness to the company.

The amount received by collectors from the subscribing and debtor members constitute a common and co-operative fund with all amounts paid in as contributions or reimbursements by its members. As remuneration for its services, the company takes \$1.00 for each certificate. This last amount is the exclusive property of the administration.

I am informed by the Company that if a certificate matures in ten years, it would take twelve years and eight months to refund the balance of the \$1,000 loaned in full. If it matures in twelve years, it would take eleven years and eleven months to refund it in full. By its own showing, therefore, you see that you are incurring an obligation which would take you twenty-three years to fulfill.

The cost of the certificate to you is \$5.50 for the entrance fee, and \$16.00 in addition. You will also notice that when the certificate matures and you want to get the \$1,000.00, you have to put up as security either a mortgage on real estate or Government, municipal or school commission bonds. If you cannot put up such security, the Company deposits the amount at a bank for this member, who must thereafter pay monthly contributions as a debtor member. If he does not pay such contributions, the Company deducts them from the amount deposited as they become due, but it allows interest at 3% per annum on the balance of the amount deposited.

In case of sickness or adverse circumstances when a subscriber member is in arrears for more than six months in the payment of his contribution, his certificate is then declared "paid-up" for the amount credited to him in the co-operative fund, which amount is paid to him without interest when his contract matures according to its numerical order. The member may also "condense" on one more new certificate, according to the number he may already hold.

He may resume and continue his payments, but in such a case, his preceding certificate is annulled, and he receives a new certificate bearing the number immediately following that of the last previous certificate issued. In all such cases, the amount paid on account of the first certificate is credited and imputed to the payment of the first contribution due on the new certificate.

Besco Directors File Plan of Reorganization

THE basis of reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corporation will involve the issue of 1,000,000 shares of no par value, which will take the place of the existing share capital, the latter to be "extinguished and cancelled," according to a "scheme of arrangement" approved by the shareholders of the corporation and by the Board of Directors at a recent meeting, and filed in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

According to the "scheme of arrangement," under which heading the plan was filed, the holders of three outstanding share classes, 7 per cent, first preference, 7 per cent, second preference, and common stock, will receive new no-par value stock in exchange for their holdings in the following proportions: For one share 7 per cent, first preference stock, three and one-half shares in the new no-par-value stock; for one share 7 per cent, second preference, one-tenth share new no-par-value stock, and for one share common stock one-thirtieth share new no-par-value stock.

The Company claims that every \$2.00 deposited by a member is the sole property of the member and always remains his property, although he cannot withdraw it before his certificate matures. It claims that the millions of dollars entrusted to the co-operative fund are guaranteed by gilt edged securities and by life insurance policies for an amount at least equal to that of the loans.

The debtor member pays back, as pointed out, at the rate of \$6.75 a month until the date of his certificate is paid for after it has matured, 75¢ goes to the administration, but there is no interest paid. On the other hand, I cannot see that any interest is allowed on the \$2.00 paid up every month, so one thing balances the other.

Now, as to the soundness of this scheme. As the Company has been in existence since 1903, it is evident that it must have been meeting its obligations constantly. I have no doubt that what it promises to do it does, and this under the constant supervision of a co-operative body of members who appointed a supervisor committee.

Considered, however, from a standpoint of one who is asked to become a subscribing member now, it does not look so attractive. In the April number of "L'Epargne" the last certificate issued was stated to be 15,555. The number of the last certificate matured was stated to be 4,222. Therefore one who subscribed for certificate 15,555 would have to see 11,234 certificates paid before his turn would arrive. Paying up his \$1,000.00 certificate at the rate of \$2.00 a month would take nearly 42 years. To have the certificate mature in twenty years, it would be necessary to have \$62 certificates paid off each year. There were only 216 certificates paid off during 1926, or 486 including the 22 settled by reason of death, the 79 which were totally paid up, and the 78 which were annulled. Twenty years is a long time to wait and lose interest on your money. In twenty years, putting \$2.30 a month into a savings fund at compound interest, invested and re-invested, one would have \$1,000.00. You might not do it if you don't commit yourself to systematic saving, but you could do it.

Traders' Finance Corporation Preferred Shares

AN Edmonton subscriber asks our opinion of the preferred stock of the Traders' Finance Corporation, Limited, of Winnipeg.

On December 1st, 1926, the latter Company was amalgamated with the Traders' Finance Corporation (Canada) Limited under the name of the Traders' Finance Corporation, Limited, having its head office at Toronto. This company continues its operations exclusively to the discounting of deferred payment obligations arising from the sale of Ford products and serves Ford dealers only. According to the company, it served practically all Ford dealers in the Dominion of Canada.

The Company's annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1926, covering the operations of the two companies previous to the amalgamation on December 1st last, shows an operating profit for the year of \$397,331. The balance carried forward at the end of the year was \$300,625, as compared with \$155,540 at the end of the previous year. The balance sheet indicates that the company was in a satisfactory financial position at the end of its last fiscal year, although the certificate of the auditors, Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., intimates that they were not convinced of the adequacy of the reserve for uninsured risks and bad and doubtful debts.

Our subscriber spoke of buying the preferred shares at par, Messrs. A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited, at 219 Bay St., Toronto, 2, quoted Series "A" 7 per cent cumulative convertible preference shares on June 6th at \$85.00 bid, no asked price. We understand that each of these share carries a bonus of one profit-sharing certificate and half a share of common. The figure quoted is in line with the quotations of other reputable unlisted security houses. A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. report a very narrow market for this stock, but the quotation itself indicates a better unlisted market than can generally be obtained for stock of this character.

Besco Directors File Plan of Reorganization

THE basis of reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corporation will involve the issue of 1,000,000 shares of no par value, which will take the place of the existing share capital, the latter to be "extinguished and cancelled," according to a "scheme of arrangement" approved by the shareholders of the corporation and by the Board of Directors at a recent meeting, and filed in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

According to the "scheme of arrangement," under which heading the plan was filed, the holders of three outstanding share classes, 7 per cent, first preference, 7 per cent, second preference, and common stock, will receive new no-par value stock in exchange for their holdings in the following proportions: For one share 7 per cent, first preference stock, three and one-half shares in the new no-par-value stock; for one share 7 per cent, second preference, one-tenth share new no-par-value stock, and for one share common stock one-thirtieth share new no-par-value stock.

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deposited by a member is the sole property of the member and always remains his property, although he cannot withdraw it before his certificate matures. It claims that the millions of dollars entrusted to the co-operative fund are guaranteed by gilt edged securities and by life insurance policies for an amount at least equal to that of the loans.

The debtor member pays back, as

pointed out, at the rate of \$6.75 a month until the date of his certificate is paid for after it has matured, 75¢ goes to the administration, but there is no interest paid. On the other hand, I cannot see that any interest is allowed on the \$2.00 paid up every month, so one thing balances the other.

The shareholders are to receive, in

lieu of their cancelled holdings in first and second preferred and common stock, a total of 346,623½ of the no-par-value issue of a million shares.

authority being obtained for the amendment of the company's memorandum of association and articles of association accordingly, and the passage of any special resolutions requisite to effect the said scheme." It was provided in the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors in approving the scheme that "unless the present scheme be sanctioned by the court before October 31, 1927, the same shall, on that date, become void."

The shareholding is to receive, in

lieu of their cancelled holdings in first and second preferred and common stock, a total of 346,623½ of the no-par-value issue of a million shares.

for an average rental of \$62,976

annually, plus municipal taxes and

fire insurance. The yearly amount

received from rental comes to consider-

ably more than double the interest

on the first mortgage bonds. The men

behind the Toronto United Garage,

Limited, have operated the Common-

wealth Garage, opposite the King

Edward Hotel, and are therefore

familiar with down-town garage

problems.

In announcing the issue the bond

brokers draw attention to the neces-

sity for additional parking space in

down-town Toronto, and also to the

convenient location of the new

venture.

The price of the bonds is 98.50,

which makes the yield about 6.65 per

cent. They run for twenty years with

the usual redemption and registration

privileges. It was stated that the

incorporators of Bay-Adelaide Gar-

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Merger of Canadian Packing Companies

(Continued from Page 17)

DURING the past fifteen years Canadian packing houses have had three important markets, namely, the domestic market and two export markets—Great Britain and the United States. Of the two export markets Great Britain is of much greater importance to the Canadian packer, and a short sketch of past experiences in that country is necessary to a proper understanding of the present situation there.

In Great Britain, Canadian packing products find their best export market. In 1913, the Canadian packing industry had secured for itself in Britain a reputation for bacon of a high quality and was doing business in substantial volume. With the war an entirely new situation arose. Great Britain was unable to secure fats from pre-war sources. It was necessary that the country receive fat in some class of its food imports. “American bacon” had a high fat content, a fact which had placed the product in considerable disfavor before the war. However, the British Food Ministry, which by that time had come into existence, turned to American bacon to supply the deficiency of fat from other sources. From that time American bacon was mixed indiscriminately with Canadian bacon, with the result that the Canadian product lost its identity and the good reputation which had been secured for it over a period of years.

At the close of the war the Government went out of the food business, but the organization of the Food

OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the usual dividends have been declared for quarter ending June 30th, 1927, payable to shareholders of record June 15th, as follows:

PREFERRED STOCK: 15%, being at the rate of 6½% per annum, payable July 1st, 1927.

COMMON STOCK: 15%, being at the rate of 6½% per annum, payable June 30th, 1927.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order,

F. W. FERGUSON,
Secy-Treas.

Ottawa, June 7th, 1927.

National Grocers Company Limited TORONTO DIVIDEND NO. 7

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one cent per share, being at the rate of eight per cent per annum, upon the First Preference Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 25th day of June, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1927, and that the transfer books of the Company will remain open until the 25th day of June, 1927, for preference shares on the 15th day of June, 1927, to the 30th day of June, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. C. PYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, will be declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1927, payable 2nd July to shareholders of record June 15th.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, May 30th, 1927.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent (2%) will be declared payable on the 25th day of June, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd June, 1927.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th May, 1927.

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: G. LARRATT SMITH

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER.

Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.

General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS.

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Ministry was retained in skeleton form. There then followed a series of remarkable happenings. Speculators shipped in from meat-exporting countries large quantities of pork to the European market where, from reports, it seemed evident that there was a great food shortage. These shipments were stored in large blocks in Great Britain. Prices had been pushed to such a high level in 1919 and 1920 that an agitation arose favoring a resumption of Government operation in the meat business. This was acceded to and the stocks of the speculators were taken over at peak prices. It was then found that the purchasing power of European countries was not great enough to buy at the then current high level of prices, and these soon took a drastic slump. Large supplies of bacon, for which the British consumer had developed a hearty dislike during the war, were again rationed out to the consumer, much to his disgust. At the latter end of this period Denmark, which had disposed of all its low grade hogs in war time, entered the British market with a particularly fine bacon product which it sold marked as “Danish bacon” and in competition with the product from North America it secured a preferred place in the British market.

How did all this affect the Canadian trade in bacon? The Canadian product had, as it has been noted, lost its identity and most of its good name during the war when the British Food Ministry pooled all shipments from across the Atlantic and sold everything without distinction as bacon. Hence, the Canadian packer was forced to build anew the reputation for superior quality. To accomplish this, a new system of grading was instituted in Canada in 1921. Packers paid a premium for hogs which came up to a new standard known as the “Select bacon” type, which represented a quality superior to the former average hogs. This represented a considerable capital outlay by the Canadian packers to the end that they might strengthen the position of Canadian bacon in the British market. That they have succeeded in establishing Canadian bacon in the market as a product superior to that of the United States is evidenced by the following figures:

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN		
	CANADA	UNITED STATES
	Pounds of Bacon	Pounds of Bacon
1923	93,700,000	316,800,000
1924	133,400,000	205,300,000
1925	141,800,000	166,900,000
1926	96,700,000	133,100,000
	Pounds of Ham	Pounds of Ham
1923	12,800,000	181,200,000
1924	16,000,000	124,200,000
1925	21,300,000	146,600,000
1926	18,200,000	112,000,000

The figures indicate that there has been a drastic slump in American exports to Britain since 1923, while the Canadian figures show a marked improvement. The decrease in 1926 was directly attributable to the abnormal conditions arising out of the prolonged coal strike and other abnormalities in Great Britain and the United States.

Adverse conditions could not continue indefinitely, and an era of improvement, particularly during the past four months, has already set in. In the fresh meat trade the severe price liquidation following the post-war boom has terminated, and recent price trends have become more stable at the lower level, a “sine qua non” of profitable operation in this industry.

The past record of growth in Canadian agriculture and the prospects for its further tremendous development, broadly based upon the large tracts of undeveloped land still available in the Western Canadian provinces, lead to the expectation that this forward movement in Canadian agriculture will be accompanied, as in

the past, by a similar development in related industries, among which the packing industry occupies an all-important place.

Packers’ War Nears End

RECENT developments in beef trade indicate a quick termination of price war in the Argentine or else elimination of its depressing effects,” says a news dispatch from Chicago.

If such a settlement should be delayed, it is believed that relief will be obtained, to a certain extent, by efforts soon to be made to increase

sales of American hogs in Europe. Arrangements are now being made by breeders’ association and packers to stage a hog show in a European pivot city.

An illustration of far-reaching effect of this price war is its demoralization of British beef market, change it has effected in trend of Canadian cattle marketing toward Pacific coast and increased cattle prices it has produced at Edmonton and other western markets above those at Toronto, formerly recognized as leader in this respect. A new stock yards company is now being formed in Sascocon.

Full information, tickets and reservations from City Ticket Office, Canadian National Railways, King and Toronto Streets—Phone Elgin 6241.

**Dominion of Canada
Guaranteeing Unconditionally
Canadian National Railway Co.
Thirty-Year 4½% Gold Bonds**

Due 1957

Principal and half-yearly interest (1st January and 1st July) payable in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, or at the option of the holder, in New York, in United States Gold Coin. Coupon Bonds in the denomination of \$1,000 with the privilege of registration as to principal. These bonds are not callable prior to maturity.

Price: 98.50 and Accrued Interest, to yield about 4.60%

Circular on request.

HANSON BROS.

Founded 1883

Investment Securities

Montreal: 26 St. James St.

Toronto: 330 Bay Street

Ottawa: 63 Sparks Street



This issue having been all sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE

100,000 Shares

Carling Breweries, Limited

(Incorporated under Dominion Companies Act)

Transfer Agents: The Royal Trust Company, Toronto.
Registrars: The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION:

Capital: No-par-value Common Stock	200,000	Authorized	200,000	Issued
No Bonds				

Summary of information supplied by the President of The Carling Export Brewing and Malting Company, Limited:

HISTORY—The Carling Breweries, Limited, was incorporated June 4th, 1927, for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern the plants, business, trade marks, trade names, goodwill, etc., of The Carling Export Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, London, Ontario. The business was originally started in London, Ontario, in the year 1840. In 1882 a new plant was erected on the present site, its location being due to the fact that on the property is situated a flowing spring of exceptionally pure water. In 1926 its capacity was practically doubled.

PROPERTIES—The plant of the Company is modern and complete in every detail. It has a brewing capacity of 1,200 barrels per day and a bottling and shipping capacity of 16,000 to 18,000 cases per day with ample storage facilities. The plant is well served by rail connections.

PRODUCTS—The Company has an enviable reputation for the quality of its products with a well established trade throughout Canada. The Company's most popular brands are: Carling's Black Label Rice Lager, Carling's Amber Ale, Carling's Gold Medal Stock Ale, Carling's Porter, Carling's Canada Club Lager, Carling's Red Cap Ale.

MANAGEMENT—A three-year contract has been entered into with the executive officers who have efficiently managed the business for the past four years to remain with the new Company.

PRODUCTION COSTS—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company under date of June 9th, 1927, present the following certificate:

In connection with our examination of the books of The Carling Export Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, at London, Ontario, we investigated the manufacturing costs during the past year and seven months. As a result of our investigation we are satisfied that the manufacturing costs were less than \$1.75 a case for malt beer and \$2.00 a case for rice beer. These include manufacturing costs only, and are exclusive of selling, general and administrative expenses.

(Sgd.) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY

EARNINGS—It is the opinion of the management that the volume of business over the ensuing twelve months should be at least 1,500,000 cases, in which event on the basis of production costs of \$750,000.

It is the intention of the Directors to inaugurate dividends at the rate of \$2.00 per annum, payable 50 cents per share quarterly. The first dividend is payable October 1st, 1927.

FINANCES—The assets taken over by the Company on June 11th, 1927, were as follows:

CASH IN BANK	\$ 100,000.00
STOCK ON HAND, as certified by management:	
Beer	\$ 166,180.30
Material and supplies	75,247.83
Containers, Barrels and Bottles	158,986.24
PREPAID INSURANCE PREMIUMS	400,414.37
REAL ESTATE, BUILDINGS, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, at appraised value reported by Sterling Appraisal Company, Limited, under date of June 7, 1927.	3,272.00
Replacement Value	\$ 1,527,972.51
Present Value	1,305,341.99
	\$ 1,809,028.36

We have examined the agreements in connection with the purchase of the business of The Carling Export Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, and certify that the above is a correct statement of the assets acquired by Carling Breweries, Limited, as at June 11, 1927. Under agreements all liabilities of the business as at that date will be discharged by the vendor company, and Carling Breweries, Limited, commences business on June 11th, 1927, with no liabilities.

June 13, 1927.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

Chartered Accountants.

It is the intention of the Company to make application to list the shares on the Unlisted Department of the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the Montreal Curb Market.

All legal matters in connection with this issue are being approved by Messrs. Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt.

We offer the above shares if, as and when issued and accepted by us.

PRICE: \$27.00 per share

Doherty-Easson Company, Limited

Commonwealth Building, 21 King Street East

TORONTO 2

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

June 18, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

27

You will thoroughly enjoy these Egyptians

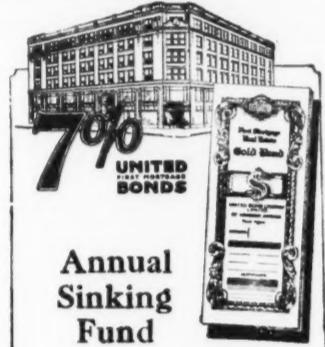
BEAU ROYAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES



IMPORTED
from
LONDON

Made by
Alexander Boguslavsky Ltd.
55 Piccadilly, London, W.

Established 1889 Telephones Elgin 5305-6
J. P. Langley & Co.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg. TORONTO



Annual
Sinking
Fund

Invariably, United Bonds are issued to mature serially.

The sinking fund, derived from the earnings of the property, is used to retire the semi-annual payments of interest and annual payments on principal.

To you the investor, this means two things:

(1) That there is no reduction of sinking fund required for a period of 15 or 20 years, with the attendant possibility of risk.

(2) That the indebtedness against the property, being lessened each year, the portion of security which remains behind the longer term bonds grows gradually greater during the entire lifetime of the issue.

Write us for details of issues we are offering now.

UNITED BOND CO., LTD.
Howard C. Wade, President
Wm. Brown, Vice-President
and Managing Director.
WINDSOR:
Imperial Bank Bldg.
TORONTO: 297 Bay St.

Insurance for Your Insurance

At your death, your family will need money and also the ability to manage it. We advocate life insurance as an excellent way to supply the money and a life insurance trust to insure its proper management.

Write or telephone for a copy of our new booklet on Life Insurance Trusts or better still come in and consult our Trust Officer.

Union Trust Company
LIMITED
TORONTO

Learning to Fly

(Continued from Page 17)

The medical examinations are strict, and one must not only have good health and a good family and personal history, and freedom from any disease or disability which might render him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft, but his eyes, his ears, his nose, and his throat must come up to standard.

The technical examination, in addition to the practical tests indicated, will be upon the following subjects:

(a) Theoretical knowledge of the resistance of the air as concerns its effects on wings and tail planes, rudders, elevators, and propellers; functions of the different parts of the machine and of their controls.

(b) Assembling of flying machines and their different parts.

(c) Practical tests on rigging.

(d) General knowledge of internal combustion engines, including functions of the various parts, a general knowledge of the construction, assembling, adjustment, and characteristics of aero-engines.

(e) Causes of the faulty running of engines and of breakdown.

(f) Practical tests in running repairs.

(g) Knowledge of rules as to lights and signals, rules of the air, and rules for air traffic on and in the vicinity of aerodromes and seaplane stations.

(h) Practical knowledge of the special conditions of air traffic and of international air legislation.

(i) Map reading, orientation, location of position, elementary meteorology.

There are at present three schools of aviation in Canada: J. V. Elliot Air Service, Box 195, Hamilton, Ontario; Canadian Air Services Co., Peterborough, Ontario; and Canadian School of Aviation, 331 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

I do not know the personnel of the Canadian School of Aviation. The school at Peterborough is conducted by Mr. Harold P. Ayres, a commercial pilot of some experience. The activities of the school have so far been

confined to shop work and correspondence courses. Mr. Ayres, however, has lately applied for the registration of two Curtiss aircraft, which he proposes to import from the United States for his school work.

The school at Hamilton, operated by Mr. J. V. Elliot, is the only one which has so far turned out any commercial air pilots. Mr. Elliot has six Curtiss J.N. type aeroplanes and a licensed air harbor, situated some four miles from the centre of Hamilton city, on the south side of Burlington Bay. The course given by Mr. Elliot consists of ground instruction and flying, and at the completion of the course, his pilots are allowed to try for their commercial air pilots' certificates.

Every applicant, when he receives a certificate, by that fact becomes a member of the Canadian Air Force and liable to military training and duty. Applications have to be made to the Air Board, Ottawa, Ontario, on forms prescribed. The Controller of Civil Aviation is Flight-Lieutenant A. F. Cowley.

Last year 493,139 head of cattle and 392,329 hogs were marketed through the Winnipeg Public Stock Yards, and realized \$32,400,000. Though the number of animals marketed was less than the 1925 record, the monetary return was \$1,000,000 greater owing to the better prices that prevailed. Ontario feeders took 45,599 and 41,000 went to the United States feed lots, and 17,365 went to Manitoba farms. Sheep and lambs to the number of 55,850 were marketed, compared with 36,600 in 1925.

Plans for the active development of the blueberry industry of Nova Scotia were considered at a meeting of berry buyers in Pubnico, and it was decided to petition Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources and Development, to supervise the burning over of blueberry pastures so as to ensure a new and healthy growth of blueberry bushes.

Mennonites have bought 2,500 acres of land in the Vulcan district, paying \$125,000 to the vendors, Messrs. M. & R. Lyman. The Mennonites have acquired 12 sections this spring in Southern Alberta.

C. N. R. \$65,000,000 Bond Issue Sold

THE whole amount of the new Canadian National Railway bond issue, consisting of \$65,000,000 thirty-year 4½ per cent gold bonds carrying the unconditional guarantee of the Government of the Dominion of Canada as to both principal and interest, has now been sold, it is learned. About sixty per cent of the total was disposed of in the United States, it is understood, and the balance in Canada. The bonds were offered to the public at a price of 98½ and interest to yield about 4.60 per cent. The issue was handled in Canada by a syndicate composed of the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. A. Daly and Company, Hanson Bros., McLeod, Young, Weir and Company, Limited, the Bank of Nova Scotia, Matthews and Company, Limited, Greenshields and Company, La Banque Canadienne Nationale, the Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, the Imperial Bank of Canada, and the Dominion Bank, and in the United States by a syndicate headed by Blair and Company, Inc., and the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Maple Leaf Milling Shows Larger Earnings

MAPLE Leaf Milling Company, Limited, earned \$5.71 per share on its common stock in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, which figure compares with \$4.18 in 1925-26, \$7.51 in 1924-25, \$2.56 in 1923-24, \$1.23 in 1922-23, \$2.93 in 1921-22 and \$20.29 in 1920-21. The annual statement shows net profits from all sources during the fiscal year just closed at \$469,345, which compares with \$432,757 for the fiscal year. Bond interest required \$121,301 and preferred dividends \$205,100. The balance carried forward in profit and loss account at the end of the year was \$2,076,461 as compared with \$1,933,517 at the end of the previous year.

Current assets are shown at \$8,954,517, including cash \$123,363; accounts payable, \$1,896,861; inventories, \$3,958,123, and investments, \$2,976,169. Current assets from the previous annual report amounted to \$9,089,864, including cash, \$259,617; accounts receivable, \$2,236,790; inventories, \$3,722,928, and investments, \$2,870,527.

Current liabilities in the current report stand at \$5,117,503, consisting of bankers' advances, \$3,496,884, and accounts payable, \$1,620,619. Current liabilities in the 1926 report were \$5,114,066 including bankers' advances \$2,656,756, and accounts payable, \$2,457,310.

The company's depreciation reserve stands at \$1,674,679, as against \$1,608,699, at the close of the preceding year. Contingent account to cover unfilled contract amounts to \$81,280 which compares with \$334,759 in the preceding report. Provision is made for bad and doubtful accounts to the extent of \$83,428, while the corresponding item for the previous year was \$116,272. Real estate, buildings, plant and equipment are carried in the balance sheet at \$6,834,502, and good will and trade-marks at \$236,043.

Nevada is a great State. A husband can get a divorce at Reno and then run over to Weepah and get enough gold to pay the alimony. — The Thomas Pickerill Service.

MAPLE LEAF

INDUSTRIAL

ALCOHOL

HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE

Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol (all formulas)

We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

 TRADE MARK

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
Montreal Corbyville Vancouver
Toronto Winnipeg

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR
Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor"
CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED \$1,172,600.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$1,250,430.36
THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

Established 1899

Real Estate Bonds

Write for Booklet

W. N. McEachren & Sons
Limited
901-2 Royal Bank Bldg.

What's Wrong With Shorthand?

Executives Say—

"I'm forced to cut dictation short."
"If she could only take it as fast as I think."
"She can't help me with other things."
"If I could only dictate while it's fresh in my mind."
"Pshaw! she's gone. I'll have to wait till tomorrow."
"I had all this clear in my mind last night."
That's enough! I'll send in the coupon below in general principles.



C. F. B. TIPPET

President, The Howell Warehouses Company, Limited, Toronto, uses the Dictaphone because it is always at his elbow. It also avoids unnecessary loss of time due to interruptions and realizes other economies impossible with shorthand.

"I clean up my dictation as I read my mail —

Then and there I decide what to say and say it — to my Dictaphone. Result is better letters."

That's part of the experience of C. F. B. Tippet. Read his other comments. Then resolve to accept coupon offer and try The Dictaphone yourself.



GERTRUDE EGAN

Mr. Tippet's Secretary, counts The Dictaphone among her best friends. Why? Because it opened the door to opportunity for her, and enabled her to rise quickly to the responsible position she now holds.

I have three good reasons for using The Dictaphone myself and for recommending it to others: It enables me to dictate replies immediately after reading letters I receive, while all particulars are fresh in mind. It minimizes the loss of time which frequent interruptions involve. And it decreases correspondence costs by eliminating certain faults and practices inherent in the outworn shorthand system.

These words, coming from C. F. B. Tippet, President of The Howell Warehouses Company, Limited, of Toronto, command respect. They recite facts attested by scores of other Canadian business men. Mr. Tippet continues:

"It's a wasteful habit to read mail and lay it aside for later dictation, or to keep a stenographer waiting while you read it or are interrupted.

"Her time is wasted during dicta-

tion also—unless you use The Dictaphone—for with The Dictaphone she can be busy on other necessary work regardless of what you do.

"I answer letters as they come in without any set hours for dictation. If somebody breaks in by phone or in person while I'm dictating I can listen back when he finishes, pick up instantly my train of thought and proceed where I left off much more quickly than with shorthand.

"The net results of using The Dictaphone are lower correspondence costs, an increase in my own output and greater convenience all around."

Gertrude Egan, Mr. Tippet's secretary, declares:

"The Dictaphone opened a mighty bright road for me. It enabled me to work up to the position of Secretary to the President and I can't say enough in its favor. People who ask, 'Isn't it hard on your nerves?' and other similar questions simply have silly ideas without the least basis in truth."

T. R. CRAYSTON, General Manager
Dictaphone Sales Corp. Ltd.
33 Melinda Street, Toronto

Mail With Your Letterhead

TO
Dictaphone Sales Corp. Ltd.
33 Melinda Street, Toronto

T. R. CRAYSTON, General Manager

I want to read what leading executives or secretaries say about increasing their ability with The Dictaphone. Mail me FREE copy of your booklet, "What's Wrong with Shorthand?"

I am a Secretary

Check one

Executive

Please notify your nearest office to let me try a New Model 10 without obligation.

World-Wide organization—U.S.A., London, Paris, Brussels, Sydney, Shanghai, etc.

DICTATE TO THE DICTAPHONE
REG. CANADA
and double your ability to get things done

HELPING BUSINESS MEN

ALMOST every business success is due to some one individual's ability and initiative.

Yet every successful business man realizes, too, the value of help from his bank in the way of timely credit and dependable business counsel.

The Bank of Montreal is constantly playing a vital part in the story of many a business success.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000

F. J. Crawford & Co.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE
Mining Stock Specialists

10 Jordan Street Adelaide 6705 Toronto

We take pleasure in announcing that
on May 26, 1927

Mrs. Daniel McKinnon
became associated with this firm as a
general partner.

A. L. HUDSON & Co.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL and MINING SHARES

Members:

New York Stock Exchange
New York Produce Exchange (Ass'te)
New York Curb Market (Ass'te)
Chicago Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Toronto Standard Stock &
Mining Exchange

Standard Bank Building
15 King St., West
Toronto



**A Motor Oil That
Has Proven Its Merit**

Marvelube—in the one year it has been in use in Canadian motor cars—has established an enviable record of successful achievement in motor lubrication.

In every part of Canada under every conceivable handicap, Marvelube has been subjected to the most exacting of tests—and everywhere emerged triumphant.

The result has been that the number of Marvelube Motor Oil users has grown in a manner never before recorded by a new oil product. To-day more than 200,000 motorists use Marvelube. They have been convinced—by results—and are now busy convincing their friends who have yet to try Marvelube.

You can get better engine performance and at the same time save money on repairs and depreciation—by using Marvelube. Stop at the nearest Marvelube sign and try a Crank Case filling.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marvelube
MOTOR OIL

**Toronto Hydro-Electric System
Makes Fine Showing**

IN THE sixteenth Annual Report of the Toronto Hydro-Electric System a complete picture is given, not only of the operations during the year, but of the progress made from the beginning of the enterprise and the exact situation as to assets and liabilities. The gross income, including Appliance sales, was \$9,670,435. The operating costs amounted to \$7,130,993, leaving a surplus net income on operating account of \$2,539,441. As interest, Depreciation, Taxes, Sinking Fund and Debenture retivals amounted to \$2,462,033 this left only a net income of \$11,408 carried to reserve for stabilization of rates. In the previous year the revenue had been sufficient to meet all obligations of the System with a surplus of \$81,383. In 1926 there was, therefore, an even narrower margin, and there could not be better proof of how nicely adjusted rates are to providing just what funds are necessary for the expenses of the System. The margin is somewhat too narrow and the Commissioners have under discussion with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario an adjustment of rates.

The net funded debt at the end of 1925 less sinking funds in the City Treasurer's hands, amounted to \$19,823,095, all of which, says the report of the Commissioners, "will be promptly paid at maturity by the annual retivals of the serial debentures and by the operation of the Sinking Fund applicable to the long term debentures."

"Care has been taken to insure that not a dollar has been charged to Capital Account that should have been charged to revenue," goes on the report. "The current liabilities and amounts due to the City Treasurer but not yet payable amounted to \$1,503,103.66. Reserves as shown on the balance sheet amounted to \$14,961,308.21.

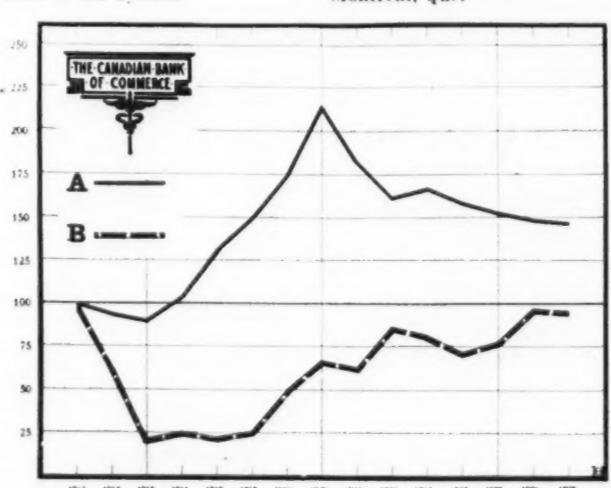
These reserves include an item of Sinking Fund equity in the Provincial Niagara System amounting to \$3,357,357.74, which has been put aside by the Provincial Commission out of the amounts paid by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System from year to year in the purchase of power. The Provincial Commission has advised us each year of the amount to be included in respect of the Sinking Fund equity, and in order that the Balance Sheet may show a true picture of the investment for which the City of Toronto through the Toronto Hydro-Electric System is responsible, the Commissioners have felt it desirable to include in the Balance Sheet the share of the capital investment of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in respect to the Toronto Hydro-Electric System. This amounts to \$44,777,246.97, the total fixed and current assets of the Toronto Electric Commissioners amounting to \$82,900,148.84 making a total investment in respect of the electric supply to the city of Toronto and the adjoining Municipalities served by the System of \$77,677,305.81.....

"Had the enterprise been conducted as a commercial corporation with share capital, instead of being charged with debenture capital, subject to redemption, the net earnings for the year 1926 would have been shown at the amount of \$1,927,578.15, that being the sum of interest and sinking fund appropriations and the net income carried to the reserve for the stabilization of rates; or the equivalent to a dividend at the rate of approximately 8.33 per cent. upon the average amount of cash capital received from the sale of debenture and investors in the System."

**Mount Vernon Oil and
Stockmen's Merge**

A MERGER between the Mount Vernon Oil Company, Limited, and Stockmen's Oil, Limited, has been arranged. The acreages held by the two companies adjoin each other in the north end of Turner Valley field in Alberta. By the terms of the deal, Mount Vernon interests get a representation on the board, and the Stockmen's stock has been withdrawn from the market. The merged companies now own jointly the Stockmen's well, which has been drilled to a depth of 4,060 feet.

IMPARTIAL AND JUDICIOUS
Financial Editor, Saturday Night,
I admire the Gold and Dross Department of your paper as being impartial and judicious.—G. T. R.,
Montreal, Que.



In 1926 construction of all classes exceeded in value of production every other industry except agriculture; it afforded employment for a great number of men, both skilled and unskilled; it provided for extensive use of mechanical equipment and it created a vast market for materials. The two forms of awards to be given to contractors in this industry are those relating to awards for contracts and official permits for buildings. The figures for contracts are gathered by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., and comprise practically all awards in centres of any importance, but they do not cover building able to be undertaken by farmers. Building permits do not include the figures for building in remote districts or in mining projects. An additional index is the value of proposed construction but, as experience shows that not more than 70 per cent. of this materializes, the usefulness of the index is limited. The above chart is offered as showing, as far as is ascertainable, the new post-war record of construction value established in 1926. Although general activity in all sections was noticeable, a number of very large awards, especially for pulp and paper mills, formed an abnormal share of the total value of the contracts. A substantial part of this class of work was carried over to 1927 and some of it is still in progress, but the year the contracts awarded have been more numerous and have been distributed over a wider area, so that a heavy programme during the coming summer is ensured. Owing to the approaching completion of the paper industry's programme, industrial building is not of the same volume as in 1926, but more residential and office buildings are being erected and more work of an engineering class is also being undertaken. The work in compilation is reported to be fully 40 per cent. in excess of that planned at this time last year.



**Protecting Your
Life Insurance Proceeds
by "The Life Insurance Trust"**

IT is a splendid duty to provide your dependants with funds through Life Insurance, but it is also a further act of thoughtful kindness to ensure that those funds shall be carefully administered. When, through The Life Insurance Trust, you appoint this Corporation to administer your insurance proceeds—you make provision for the proper investment of the capital—you direct how the income shall be applied to meet the ordinary needs of the family, and how the principal may be drawn upon to meet contingencies. A confidential talk with one of the Officers of this Corporation will show you how The Life Insurance Trust may prove the most effective means of meeting the needs of those whom you wish to benefit. Write for Free Booklet "The Life Insurance Trust."

**The
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS
CORPORATION**

"Canada's Oldest Trust Company"—Established 1882
Toronto Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver 23



Gatineau Power Company

5% First Mortgage Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 1956

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and December 1) payable in United States gold coin in New York and Boston, and in Canadian gold coin in Montreal and Toronto. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, registerable as to principal.

The Gatineau Power Company controls water power sites with an aggregate potential capacity in excess of 700,000 h.p. Contracts for the sale of power have been executed with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The Canadian International Paper Company and the Canada Cement Company. Estimated net earnings, upon the completion of the Company's four power plants, will be almost three times annual interest requirements on the above issue of bonds, the earnings from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission contract alone being over 1.8 times these interest charges. Circular upon request.

Price at market to yield about 5.15%

The National City Company

Limited
Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal
10 King Street East 204 Blackburn Building 71 St. Peter Street
TORONTO OTTAWA QUEBEC

226

Unceasing Attention—
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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 18, 1927

"Agnes's" Summer Holiday

Agnes Pines for the Langerhans, But Has to Content with the Coast of Maine.

By Beatrice Sullivan

AGNES tenderly wiped a suspicion of marmalade off Toto's left ear and absently poured the last remaining drop of cream into the likewise last remaining drop of coffee.

"Agnes" is Mama—we call her that to make her feel more at home.

Agnes' breakfast tray could be arrested for stopping traffic or inciting to rebellion; sanguinary samples of every "outlaw" in china and pottery—in violent colors—cradled her vitamins and proteins.



FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD'S IGNOBLE STRIFE
A view of the beautiful Royal Canadian Island Yacht Club from the south. The Club and its lovely surroundings of lake and bay, of trees and flowers, and silently moving white winged yachts, of peaceful lagoons, and crooning waters, is one of the most desirable summer refuges from the din and noise and heat of the city across the Bay. To lunch or dine here, or to take tea on the colonnaded verandas, or to dance after dinner, is a delightful experience.

Agnes, in bed, peered out from an igloo of pillows amid a blizzard of hectic red, yellow, and blue, summer circulars and folders, railway guides and hotel stationery—in the middle of the welter Toto, her Pekinese, like a licorice lozenge, exhaled and inhaled rhythmically.

I shivered, I'm Patricia, her daughter. I know the symptoms—Agnes had "Hotelitis." For the next month I would be tossed, a chattering, shattered wreck, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Sometimes I would be allowed to bask with all the evidences of future security on the Coast of Maine; then, breathless, I would be torn from the passionate and reluctant glam and dumped on a Fruit Ranch in B.C., or lean and lonely I would be herded into Muskoka, or dropped in the geological intricacies of the Georgian Bay; finally, my ragged remains would be allowed to crawl homeward.

"Shant go away at all this summer, Patricia; so many people will be out of town it will be quite cool"—and then—next day—or next day—my parent would start playing Badminton with me again.

"Don't disturb me, Patricia"—Agnes flapped a long orange circular at me.

"No! I'm not going to. I'm just going to remark that you can cross out the Coronado Hotel this year."

"Why on earth? Patricia? I just adored their fish cakes?"

"Well, you know you said Mrs. Highbrow, the proprietor's wife, was so warm you wondered why they didn't have an awning over her—and it got back—that's all."

"Oh dear!" Agnes remarked pettishly, "why will some people take everything au gratin?"

"Not being a cauliflower, I don't know, I suppose you mean, why does anyone pay any attention to anything you say, Agnes—but except for the 'Coronado' there is still an area of about 5 thousand miles for you to toy with. How about the Rockies?"

"Patricia, no! my landscape has to be manicured. I feel puerile with a mountain."

"How about the Sea?"

"Well, old dear, after all there is only wet and dry scenery you know. Some of these big Hotels in Muskoka or Maine are delightful, and besides, Agnes, you always make so many friends, it doesn't matter where you go—Pike's Peak or Popocatapetl you'll be playing Cat's Cradle with an aborigine in ten minutes."

"Friends!" Agnes rolled tragic eyes at me—"I've got two real friends—and Toto's both of them—friends!" indeed, a lot of riff-raff coming in at the tradesmen's entrance so to speak. I don't like the way Hotel proprietors treat nature in the summer, Patricia—they like to make out of their hand, and break its spirit; they just hate nature in the winter; in the summer they fairly coo over it, and make shocking advances to every river and hill on the map; the whole round world and all that dwells therein is made to do obeisance to the summer visitor, and every adjective in the English language"—Agnes waved a helpless hand toward a heap of inflamed folders—"should receive a heavy old age pension for heroic service. Patricia, I think it will have to be an Island." Mama sat up hurriedly and threw Toto carelessly off the bed—"I quite forgot, I love being on an Island, it's so romantic."

"Well, Muskoka is just congealed Islands."

"Not that type, at all, not those rude little spots where if you yawn or stretch you knock one of them over—I mean a long, low and lumberous one, with a deep hem of Beach all round it, and groups of tall brooding trees, not those busy trees with branches growing on their legs all the way up, and at the edge of the water a shallow—you know, it's a consumptive looking boat—very pale and narrow, or is it a collop? No, that's meat or fish, isn't it? Patricia? No, it is a shallow—but is that what's related to an onion, Patricia? Well, anyway, that's where I'd like to go—I can see it all—The 'Isles' of something; it's a real place, you know. 'The Isles' of something it's called."

Mama fixed the corner of the window curtain, held with a safety pin instead of a ring, with intense concentration.

"The Isles of Greece," I suggested amiably.

"They don't use those now," Mama rebuked—"I simply must remember, I know it suggested tiredness—I've got it, Patricia. Languor, the Isles of Langerhans.

"Patricia, you can't lose Islands—you know, they are too adhesive. I expect letters any minute that will elucidate matters."

"Well it's about time someone found them; we've been in the 'Button, Button, Button, who's got the Button?' attitude for three weeks, Agnes, and really you are beginning to look anxious. The C. P. R. man rang up when you were out about some place near Mexico, and a man from the Star newspaper wants to interview you, and someone from the Ontario Museum thinks you might unconsciously be alluding to an Island lost for a thousand years in Darien, Manchuria. You see we've talked to every boat and railroad official in Toronto, and to all our friends. These things get about. At Mrs. Freeman's tea yesterday, just as I was coming in, Ann Lovering was saying in a loud voice 'and where are the Langerhans?'"

"I hate to give them up, Patricia!" Agnes sounded pathetic. "Just give me one more week. I think I'll go and lie down for a little."

Things approached a climax during Agnes' ticket of leave week. She became a puckered little ball of anxiety and apprehension. She went to bed bound on the North, South, East and West, by Maps and the latest geographies. She ate very little, and tea pots and gravy boats were nothing more than props for newspapers and railway guides. Agnes began to look thin—she didn't sleep well; she positively jumped if you asked her anything suddenly—she was vague and lacked interest in anything but the post, the telephone, and telegrams. "Have they found them?" "Have you heard anything new?" were the only questions she asked. Towards the end of the week my erstwhile parent became a nervous wreck.

"This thing has got to stop, Agnes," I said firmly, en route for the third time that day to the C. P. R. office. "I don't care who, what, or where the Langerhans are, you've got to stop thinking of them. Cut them out entirely. I'm going to ask Dr. Hellwell to come in and see you—and, Agnes!" I said dramatically—"you're beginning to look your age!" and I closed the front door gently.

* * *

I don't know just what it was, what sudden mental picture of Agnes flashed across me, but I distinctly felt Agnes tugging at me, and after my unsuccessful errand on the Langerhans—and in the middle of an argument in the grocery department over the unnatural and sallow complexion of a Rocquefort cheese, I was returning, I again felt Agnes! I couldn't reach home quick enough. What could have happened in two hours—her old friend the Doctor would stimulate her; she had a tin of marzipan, just arrived from Paris, to nibble at, and the latest asbestos novel. The Langerhans! ! ! Dirty work at the Langerhans! struck me as I put in the latch key. Agnes' door, her bed-room door, was shut! and Toto pressed flat against the panel was emitting unavailing and piercing squeaks.

Now Agnes' bed-room door was never shut—Agnes' miseries over hats—the rent—tickle friends—toothache—were never isolated—they were spills all over the flat—this seclusion was hideously prophetic. I saw in the centre of the huge bed a little motionless hillock—the Blue Silk Eiderdown obliterating head and face.

"Agnes, what's the matter? Did the Doctor come? Are you ill?" Very slowly Agnes pushed back the Eiderdown, struggled to a sitting posture, looking like a fierce little cockatoo with her white hair on end, and her blue eyes blazing.

"I think we may be on the right track now, old thing," I ignored the storm signals, "Mr. Thacker says . . ."

"That's enough, I don't want to hear what anyone says. I'm a dead woman, Patricia. We'll have to leave town at once."

"Yes, of course, we're going to the Langerhans," I said quietly.

"The Langerhans!" Agnes ejaculated.

"What did the Doctor say, Agnes? Did he come? Tell me at once."

"Do you know where those hateful Islands are?" Agnes said in a low voice.

"No, of course, I don't—neither do you," I said accusingly.

"Oh, yes, I do," Agnes asserted calmly. "I was half asleep when he came in and I may have been crying just a little bit—he just sat down and began to twitter about summer and hotels and motor trips—and I said 'Oh I do wish we were on the Langerhans now.'

"The what?" he said.

"That's where we're going to spend the summer, you know, on the Langerhans." Patricia, he roared; he laughed till he cried, and then he said—listen Patricia — 'The Langerhans are on you—'"

"Yes, I know," I said soothingly—"that's a slang expression—so and so's 'on you'."

"But they are on us—You've got some, and I've got some more." Mama gave an hysterical howl. "Everyone's got some," and she pulled up the eiderdown preparatory to a nose dive. "They aren't real mud Islands at all! They are duds at the base of the spine discovered by a Doctor called Langerhans"! ! !

* * *

Item in social column:
Mrs. Carroll Brooking, who has recovered from her recent indisposition, and Miss Patricia Brooking, have left to spend the summer on the Coast of Maine.

Women 5,000 Years Ago

DISCOVERIES which it is hoped will lead to the solving of the mystery of the beginnings of civilization are expected to be made as a result of the excavations now being carried out at Ur of the Chaldees, in Mesopotamia.

Already the joint expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has unearthed a large variety of relics of a civilization which flourished 3,000 years before Christ.

Recent finds have made it possible to form a picture of the splendours of that far-off age when the citizens of Ur worshipped in a gigantic temple—the biggest in the world—dedicated to the Moon Goddess, and when women carried "vanity" bags, with mirrors and combs and face-powder complete. The woman of fashion of that city, which knew both Abraham and Nebuchadnezzar, was as essentially "modern" as any in London in 1927.

But the excavations, which are being directed by Mr. C. Leonard Woolley, will have to be stopped before the working season ends if funds are not forthcoming.

Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, said to a "Daily Mail" reporter yesterday: "If I were able to cable Mr. Woolley during the next few days that even £350 was available, he might be enabled to put in several weeks' additional work—with, perhaps, extremely valuable results."

Sir Frederic added that it was desired to establish by public aid a working fund with a nucleus of £6,000 left to the British Museum by the late Miss Gertrude Bell.

A Web of Old Lace

What cunning hands thy mystic web have wrought

In fine design crisscrossed with lines of light,

With drooping buds and shadowy blossoms fraught,

What blushing beauties hast thou veiled from sight,

What tresses into ordered waves hast caught

As afterwards the bride stepped shyly bright?

Hast thou lain soft on virgin shoulders warm

In summer bower rich with the climbing rose—

Fragrant with perfume, odorous with balm—

In some far Southland where the palm tree blows,

A summerland thrill with tropic charm

Where proud lips falter though the heart o'erflows,

Thou bringest memories of life's serenade

And ghostly pictures of a past afar,

The still moonlight, the shy yet listening maid,

The open casement, the soft sweet guitar,

Mercutio's rondeau, the fanfare-onade

Of Capulet trumpets and hot Romeo's war,

Break not thy silence, and yet break it, witness mute!

In speech unuttered fancies rare convey

Of stories laden with old love—the midnight lute,

The cavaliers bright and ladies gay

Who sang and wood and flung the dancing foot

Then laughed good-bye and faded all away,

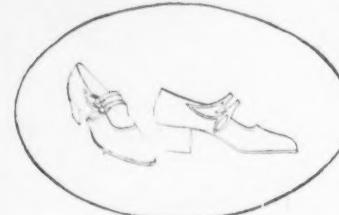
Halifax, N. S.

—Dean Llywd.



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Black Satin
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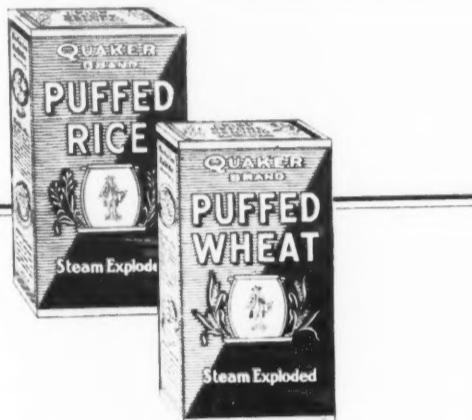
C ANTILEVER Shoes have thoroughbred lines. A high instep, kept intact by the "sprung-up," flexible Cantilever Arch. A smartly rounded toe. A snug well-fitting heel that slims the ankle. . . . You can shop all day, dance all night—and forget you have any feet! But others will look—and envy.

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Appetites
are keen

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Such a variation from ordinary foods! Big, whole grains made delicious as nutmeats when puffed to eight times normal size.

A wholesome food * * * for it is the whole grain with bran, mineral salts and all * * * satisfying.

Pour whole milk or cream over Puffed Rice or Puffed Wheat and these intriguing grains will coax the child to take its needed milk food.

Quaker
Puffed Wheat

It is the cheapest thing
you have on your table—
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They are your protection

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WINDSOR
Iodized SALT

WINDSOR
SALT

WINDSOR
Specially
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Produced in Windsor, Ontario, by The Canadian Salt Company Limited



LITTLE Miss Ellen Ballon—which sounds a familiar way to speak of a grown-up genius—had a great success with her first London concert, given most appropriately just in the week which contains Empire Day. This brilliant young Montrealer is certain to go far, for she has great talent, good training, sound technique and a personality which charms all whom she meets. Her responsiveness, her lack of "side" and her enthusiasm

singing of that gifted Canadian, Leslie Holmes, the audience could hardly get enough of it, and of his smiling friendly countenance. The Canadian Folk Songs he gave were, of course, selected from the collection which Mr. J. Murray Gibbon lately translated and arranged. Last, but not least, Major Ney was on the platform and received some well-merited compliments for his efforts to make intercourse and friendship easy between the Old Country and the Dominion.



PRINCESS MARY AT THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW
Viscount Lascelles and the Princess made an Empire Day visit to the wonderful Chelsea Flower Show. The Queen was also a visitor.

delight both her old and new friends, and as for her musical gifts, even the severe London critics found much that was pleasant to say about her concert. As evidence of her own popularity, the concert must have been a joy to Miss Ballon. A host of Canadians and Anglo-Canadians attended and the informal reception held after the serious business of the evening was crowded by those whose congratulations were warm and sincere. The Duchess of Devonshire, Mary, Lady Minto, the young Countess of Minto, Lady Antrim, the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Lord Richard Nevill, Mrs. Huntly Drummond, and a host of others, were in the audience, and everyone hopes that Ellen Ballon means to return some day. She sails, by the way, at the end of June on her return to Canada. Meantime Lady Mond, Mrs. Guest, and other hostesses are entertaining for her.

* * *

EMPIRE DAY was celebrated splendidly at the Central Hall, Westminster, when Sir George McLaren Brown presided at a huge gathering.

Across Canada The motive of the meeting, apart from Empire Day itself,

was the visit paid to Canada a few months ago by the Gentlemen of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the Choristers of Westminster Abbey, described by the Dean of Westminster and the Dean of Windsor, with some account of "the Music we rendered" by the Rev. Edmund Fellowes, Director of the Choir of St. George's Chapel, and "Some pictures of our Tour" by Mr. Sydney Nicholson M.V.O., organist and master of the choristers of Westminster Abbey.

The audience was so delighted with everything that one inferred its members were mostly people with relations in Canada, or with other close ties and associations, or possibly they were—some of them at least—thinking of going to Canada and interested in everything about the country. My own neighbor was so pro-Canadian that his comments and explanations to his companion nearly drowned what the speakers were saying. When it came to the beautiful Canadian film shown by Mr. Walter L. Payne, he had a comment to make on every picture, and almost shed tears at the sight of a train steaming out for the West. "I wish I were in that now," he said fervently, and I hope his guest did not take it amiss, though it sounded a little odd.

The singing of "O, Canada" was deeply impressive and beautiful. Sir George McLaren Brown made an admirable chairman, and as to the



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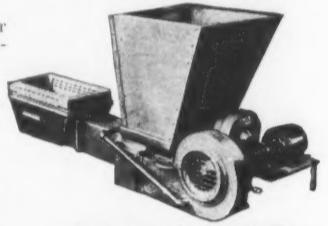
The IRON FIREMAN
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wardrobe — Each expresses
the spirited personality of the
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(Continued on Page 40)

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The makers of White Cross toilet tissue also manufacture Interlake and Velveta tissue brands, decorative crepe, and paper napkins and towels.



be sufficiently good to bring orders for the plans. To build up a large enough book, it is true that some poor plans are used in it. The good ones must bring sufficient revenue to pay for the time of the skilled architect in studying, planning, rearranging, discarding and improving the better plans and in designing the exteriors. The prices, ranging from \$50 to \$270, are based on the value of this time and on the average number of sets sold from the various plans illustrated. Here again, most of the illustrations are from drawings. The value

requirements of individuals and a gradual evolution until the plans themselves incorporate the most ideal features. Waste spaces and inconvenient arrangement of rooms have been eliminated. Doors and windows are carefully placed to produce the best results. From such books, containing photographic likenesses rather than sketches and thus furnishing a better idea of the completed building, containing carefully developed plans, you will obtain the best ideas.

The basic principle in the sale of



HARPSICHORD, SPANISH 17th CENTURY
(Decorated late 18th Century)

of this book to you may be in ideas gleaned from it.

A third type of "stock" plans is quite differently produced. There are not so many plan books of this kind. An architect's work in actual building is more or less seasonable. While you are on summer vacation, he probably is working his hardest to cram into his season enough to earn a decent living, due to having a few slack months in the winter. The slack time may be partly used in studying catalogs of new materials, new methods of construction, improvements generally. But, while developing a plan for a client some time previously, he may have worked up a good idea that was not adopted. One of the advantages in having a home designed to order is that it will be just as you want it, possibly quite different from what the other fellow wants. But others may prefer one of the alternative ideas so, if he be inclined, the architect may work it up in spare time. This may be considered a by-product. The few sketches I have illustrated are an example. Some of the plans shown are, occasionally, what I consider better than the alternatives selected by clients; better for someone else, that is. That accompanying this article is quite different in many features from the plan used in the building erected, principally in the layout of bedrooms. Retaining the contour and general characteristics of the exterior, if desired, it may be redesigned to present quite a different individuality.

So, this third type of so-called plan book, illustrates homes that have actually been built. The plans are the outcome of careful study of the

Birds and Trees

EVERGREENS are to be planted with care. Their use is somewhat puzzling, for they are most serviceable as windbreaks, yet many tall ones together make a refuge for crows, blue jays, and red squirrels. Even solitary conifers may become their haunt and our valuable bird-life made to suffer accordingly, while the small tree is often infested with house sparrows. Nevertheless, genus pinus is not to be banished from our lawns. On the contrary, it is to be planted extensively, and the undesirable visitors watched and dealt with. We need the evergreens for many reasons, and their branches lend the birds the best shelter in cold and stormy weather, while the bare ground beneath them is a blessing in times of snow. Juncos, the sparrow folk, and a number of our other avian friends roost in evergreens by choice, and the thrilling songs of early spring are ordinarily heard where the birds roost. Several other birds live almost exclusively in conifers. Such are the crossbills and the pine warblers, the former with beaks curiously adapted to opening cones. White pines—thanks to eggs of aphides—are in-

comparably attractive to chickadees and golden-crowned kinglets in winter. And two of the rarest and most beautiful wood warblers, the bay-breasted and Cape May warbler, are apt to be discovered, if at all during the northward migration, in an evergreen.

Countless birds turn to the conifers for nesting sites. Especially is this true in backward seasons when leafing is delayed and other likely situations exposed in consequence. A single large pine in a village dooryard has been known to hold at once three nests of mourning doves. The low-branched evergreen attracts chipping sparrow and catbird. If thick enough, it persuades the brown thrasher to build at its heart. Then we have an excellent singer on the topmost twig of one of our trees, flooding the countryside with song, while his yellow-eyed mate steals in and out of the nesting tree with a switch of her long tail and a resonant kiss. The purple finch breeds in an evergreen quite as invariably as the pine warbler, and he comes to private grounds much less seldomly. Indeed, the rosy bird and sparrow-like mate are common garden birds, in some parts. Sometimes they are begrimed by the buds and blossoms they devour, yet they make the loss good by destroying seed pods and caterpillars, plant lice, cankerworms and ground beetles. But why bother whether they do or not, when they are delightful to see and even pleasant to hear?

Garden Soil Consistency

NONE of the fundamental matters connected with gardening is more often overlooked by the inexperienced, and few are of greater importance in the production of satisfactory results, than remedying the physical defects of the soil. For the majority of flower or vegetable plantings a fairly light, friable loam is by far the best.

The production of such a soil by one's own efforts involves one of two principles. If the area to be improved contains enough clay to make it heavy and inclined to cake in a hot, dry weather it should be lightened by digging in sand or coal ashes until

the right consistency is obtained. If, which will absorb and hold a fair percentage of the rainfall, remain fairly porous and easily penetrable by the plants' roots, and of such chemical contents as will encourage vigorous growth.



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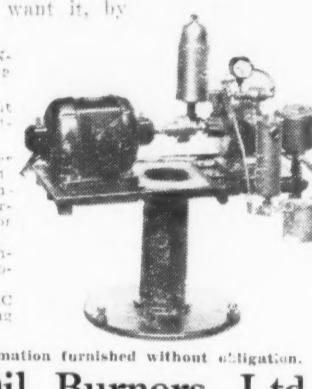
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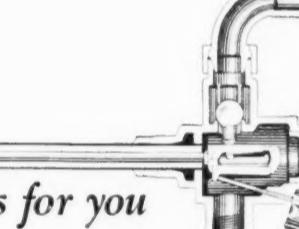
This thermostat

remembers for you

A sensitive to heat and cold as the mercury column in your thermometer, this little device watches the water temperature in the big insulated tank of the Crane water heater. Its job is to maintain the temperature at 135°; or it can be adjusted to any other temperature you want.

As you draw off hot water, or as conditions demand, it automatically turns the gas on and then off. With such downright determination does it work that it is known as an "Instant Action" thermostat. Unlike other types which never permit the main burner to close entirely, it definitely saves gas.

More, it never forgets! At no time is



gas consumed in merely over-heating the water. Never are you kept waiting. Always, you are assured of an immediate and plentiful supply of hot water; day or night, from one faucet or many, at full available pressure. Every other feature of the Premier and Keystone, as well as of the other Crane automatic, storage, gas water heaters is designed to give unexcelled gas economy and lasting, dependable service.

There is a type and size for every house and household, guaranteed by Crane and backed by the 72-year reputation of the Crane name. Ask your plumber, or see the interesting displays at the nearest Crane Exhibit Rooms.



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CRANE VALVES





Lady Nanton, Miss Constance Nanton and Miss Marguerite Nanton, who arrived in Montreal recently in the S.S. *Minnedosa*, after an extended trip abroad, left later for Ottawa to spend a day with Mrs. Allen Snowden and Mrs. H. A. Higginson, before returning to Winnipeg. Miss Gladys Pennock, of Winnipeg, returned with Lady Nanton.

Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon at the Granite Club on Tuesday of this week in honor of the wives of the visiting members of the Canadian Medical Association Council, who have been in Toronto.

Mrs. John McKee, of Toronto, entertained at a buffet dinner on Friday night of last week and later went with her guests to the Horse Show.



MRS. ROBERT C. MACLACHLAN
At 132 Glen Ridge Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario

Mr. Gordon Perry, chairman of the Toronto Horse Show Committee, entertained at a dinner at Casa Loma, Toronto, after the Horse Show at the Hunt Club on Friday night of last week. Mr. Perry's mother, Mrs. J. H. Berry, and his sister, Mrs. Reginald Pollett, received with Mr. Perry. Mrs. Berry was handsomely gowned in black lace with diamonds for ornament and Mrs. Reginald Pollett was charming in green chiffon velvet with pearls. The guests included The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Eysk, Major and Mrs. T. J. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Christie, Sir Henry and Lady Pollett, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mathews, Miss Godeau, Captain Mr. Alfred O. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Major and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Mrs. John Kindersley, of London, England, Sir Edmund Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Adams, Major-General and Mrs. Victor Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Band, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. T. Barry Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Sir Stephen Haas, Mr. Harris Hees, Miss Anna May Hees, Mr. and Mrs. D. Clarence Durland, Mr. Gordon Beaumont, Miss Alice Eaton, Major and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Huntington, Miss Ruth Cowans, Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, Mr. Bruce King, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dymont, Mrs. Williams Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Samson Sykes, Dr. and Mrs. Alan Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Northam, Mr. Bruce Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Tindale, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barker, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. George Hayes, Miss Alice Simon, Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. Elmer Simon, Miss Betty Baskerville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Landry, Miss Winifred Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Huntington.

Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., was recently the scene of a fashionable gathering, when the Right Rev. C. de V. Schotfeld, Bishop of Columbia, officiated at the marriage of Marquita Frances Cynthia, only daughter of Hon. Walter C. Nichol, former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Nichol, and Lieutenant Edmond Rollo Mainguy, son of the late Mr. M. E. Mainguy, of Westholme, and Mrs. Mainguy, of La Jolla, California. The cathedral was beautifully decorated for the occasion by friends of the bride with masses of summer flowers in shades of pink and white. The service was fully choral, and during the ceremony two hymns were sung, "The Voice That Breathed over Eden" and "O Perfect Love." The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Paris wedding gown of white satin and pointe d'Alemon lace; her long court train, which fell from her shoulders, was of the same lace, and her veil of tulle was arranged, and caught to her head with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white heather, Ophelia roses

and illies-of-the-valley, tied with silver ribbon. Miss Jocelyn Carew Gibson, of Vancouver, and Miss Mary Proctor, of Vancouver, were the bridesmaids, both wearing embroidered Paris gowns of georgette crepe; Miss Gibson's was fashioned in three shades of pale mauve, and Miss Proctor's in shades of maize. With this they wore picture hats. Their bouquets were of blue delphinium, pink antirrhinum, mauve sweet peas and yellow gladioli. Two picturesque little figures in white satin period costumes, who preceded the bride, were Miss Sheila Williams, daughter of Lieut. G. B. Williams, R.N. (retired), and Mrs. Williams, and Master John Nichol, of Vancouver, a nephew of the bride. The four train-bearers were Master George Clarke, son of Eng. Commander and Mrs.

rhinstone buckles. They wore large straw hats to match, and their bouquets of mauve and pink sweet peas, tied with tulle in matching shade, completed the very effective costumes. Mr. J. Reginald Stratton, of Toronto, acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. Arthur C. Ryerson, Mr. Wilfred W. Stratton, Mr. Kingsford E. Grashburn, Mr. Thomas H. Wickett and Mr. Hugh C. Guthrie, all of Toronto. During the signing of the register, Mrs. Strathearn Hay, of Toronto, cousin of the bridegroom, sang very sweetly, "O Perfect Love." Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Drew and Mr. George Drew, receiving with the bridal party. Mrs. Drew wore a very smart ensemble

suit of white crêpe Elizabeth, white hat faced with black velvet, and carried pink roses. The rooms were attractively decorated with quantities of lovely Spring flowers, and the bride's table looked lovely with pink roses and pink tapers in silver candlesticks. Later on, Mr. and Mrs. Beck left for a motor trip through the Adirondacks, White Mountains and Quebec, the bride travelling in a beige tweed tailored suit, small two-toned corsette hat, and shoes to match, and wearing a police fox fur. On their return, Mr. and Mrs. Beck will reside in Toronto. Many out-of-town guests were present from London, Toronto and Hamilton.

* * *

Mrs. D. M. Robertson and Miss Rita Cosby presented prizes and entertained

the players at tea on Wednesday of last week at the Hunt Club, Toronto. Mrs. Arthur Miles was the winner of the 18-hole prize, and Miss Belle Milne of the 9-hole prize. Those present included Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mrs. Duncan McLaren, Mrs. R. J. Towers, Mrs. C. H. Easson, Mrs. Arthur Barnard, Mrs. H. Paterson, Miss Lily Maiule, Miss Winifred Hoskin, Miss Janie Wallbridge, Miss Helene Fraser, Miss Muriel Massie, Mrs. Norman Bastedo, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Hamilton Burns,

jumping off place for a holiday wilderness, for a land of rest and recreation, for an exhilarating change, for a muscle-limbering aquatic adventure, for a canoe trip, for a healthy appetite and everything that makes for a real vacation.

Bala! Four hours North of Toronto.

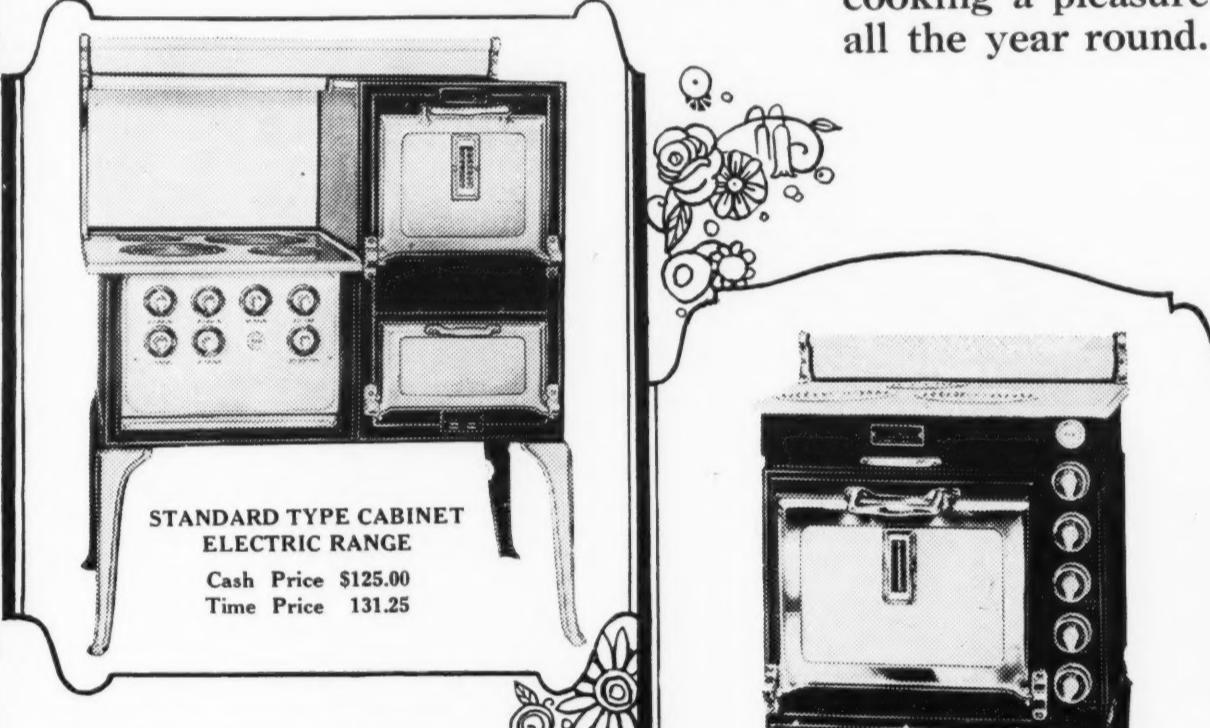
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Electric Range of Standard Cabinet Type.
This modern electric range is well suited to the average home. It has four surface cooking elements; porcelain enameled oven, with upper and lower heating elements to ensure thorough baking; warming closet with its own heating element, appliance outlet for hand iron, toaster, percolator or other electric appliance. A sturdy, well designed range that will last for many years.

Electric Range for the De Luxe Kitchen. A beautiful Electric Range, finished in white and grey enamel. In general design it is similar to the standard cabinet range shown above. Its superior appearance commends it to those who want the last word in kitchen equipment.

ELECTRIC RANGE FOR THE DE LUXE KITCHEN

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Time Price 165.00

Small Kitchen Electric Range (above). This modern Electric Range will do just as excellent work as the larger kinds. It is specially designed for the small kitchens in the modern home or apartment. Has three surface cooking elements. Roomy, well designed oven with upper and lower heating elements for perfect cooking. Appliance outlet also provided for iron, toaster, etc.

See these Electric Ranges at both Hydro Shops—Yonge St. at Shuter or 12 Adelaide Street East. Easy terms on all ranges.

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free summer
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An irresistible, soft, pearly appearance that blends the arms, shoulders and complexion into an entrancing, seductive beauty. You will be delighted with your vastly improved appearance in comparison with Face Powder complexions that continually streak, spot and rub off. The dawn of a new, lasting beauty awaits your use of

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Constant "touching up" is a thing of the past. The "24 hour complexion" rendered retains a soft, bewitching appearance, unaffected by outdoor sports, dancing or weather conditions. Astringent and antiseptic giving exceptional results in treating blemishes, flabbiness, wrinkles, tan, muddy skins, etc. Made in white, flesh and rachel, also compacts.

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M-31-7

a dancing sunlit sea, a field of blowing daffodils—anything in fact that will fill your mind with beauty.

Be practical, too—have a saucer of milk to wash your face and neck in. Make up your mind to enjoy your day. Love the rest—revel in the dark and the quiet, and if you get bored after tea dress quite leisurely and go downstairs.

You cannot always do it. But take an hour when you can. A glass of hot milk, a darkened room and a quiet mind will send you back to your work refreshed.



Correspondence

Jane. The process of reduction should be a general one and cannot be swiftly carried out. You would do well to spend two dollars on "Watch Your Weight" by Lulu Peters (price two dollars) and heed the advice of that wise woman of course, there are special exercises for the reduction of the hips but in this case again you must have patience and not expect home to be unbuilt in a day. The exercise which most of us find best for general reduction and fitness is to raise the arms above the head and bring them to the ground in front of the toes without bending the knees. This is not exactly easy work but practice will make this rather an enjoyable and exhilarating exercise.

box pleats, a narrow belt of beige kid, fastened with a purple enamel buckle, circling the hips. The belt on the hips was neither high nor low—it just gave the becoming long-waisted silhouette which is advocated by the majority of our designers.

There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, as I pointed out in a recent article, but it is safe to say that the majority of our artists in the rue de la Paix, Place Vendôme, and Champs Elysées are still showing long-waisted models; and this fashion will continue all through the season.

A novelty which was repeated again and again in the collection now under consideration was the very short, quite skimpy underdress, accompanied by a pleated over-dress which looked like a grecian kilt.

This is a surprising novelty, because present-day amusements demand a great deal of freedom, especially for the knees, and these ultra-tight under-dresses are so narrow that they look almost like a single trouser-leg.

Charming festive are the summer frocks which show a colored hem, pleated or flounced, on a white or pale tinted casquin top. For instance, a useful street suit made of navy blue and silver grey crepe de Chine had the hem of the dress navy and the straight top silver grey, with delicate touches of silver-thread embroidery on the turn-over collar and petal-cuffs. The long, straight coat was navy, lined with silver grey, and there was a most becoming collar of pale grey squirrel. This was one of those admirable suits which always look attractive but which can be worn at any hour of the day.

Bolero coats, sleeveless, are shown in all the best summer collections, but so far this fashion has not caught on. The sleeveless bolero is rarely becoming, and when the little garment is decorated with floral embroideries—as is often the case—the effect is rather too much "Rumanian peasant."

Oyster-white crepe satin is very much in evidence this season—for dance frocks. Indeed, all shades of white—and there are many—are popular in the Rue de la Paix. It is predicted that we are in for a "white summer," especially at the smart seaside resorts such as Deauville and Biarritz.

Many of the new theatre wraps have high collars of pinkish-beige ermine—or rabbit. These collars follow the form, more or less modified of the marvellous ermine collar launched by Mae Murray when last she was in Paris. That was an extravagant affair which made an adorable frame for a pretty woman's head and hair. The outline is "Medieval" and this pinkish-beige ermine is at its best when combined with silver lame and chiffon of the exact tint of the collar.

Patrons and Patronesses for the Municipal Chapter I.O.D.E. Pageant

UNDER the distinguished patronage of H.M.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., etc., etc.; H.R.H. Princess Marie Louise, Their Excellencies, the Governor-General of Canada and the Viscountess Willingdon, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. William D. Ross, His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop Neil McNeil, D.D., the Right Reverend Bishop Sweeny and Mrs. Sweeny, the Right Honourable Sir Willam Mulock, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Ontario, the Honourable G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, and Mrs. Ferguson, His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, Sir Joseph Flavelle-Bart, and Lady Flavelle, the Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., and Lady Kemp, Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., and Lady Falconer, Sir William Hearst, K.C.M.G., and Lady Hearst, Sir Bertram and Lady Windle, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Lady Baillie, Admiral Story and Mrs. Story, Brig-General A. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Colonel the Hon. W. H. Price and Mrs. Price, Miss Church, National President I.O.D.E.; Mrs. Burholder, Provincial President, I.O.D.E.; Mrs. C. E. Burden, Municipal Regent I.O.D.E.; Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Colonel and Mrs. John Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Langford, Colonel Hartshorne, Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Cooper, Colonel and Mrs. T. R. Marshall, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Major Timmins, R.C.D.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacGregor, Rev. and Mrs. Stuart Parker, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Trevor Davies, Rev. W. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mrs. Timothy Eaton, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van-Koughnet, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ruddy, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton.

Murine, of course, is an art to wear rouge if you only exercise proper care about its application. An unsightly blotch of bright red blots on the cheek bone, gives the face a highly unpleasant and artificial appearance, whereas a slight application of soft rose hue on the cheek and gently rubbed upwards imparts a becoming tinge of color. Those who apply rouge unwisely have brought the rouge jar into ill repute, whereas a touch of the little red powder improves most complexions. Don't dab on in the theatre and be sure at night to remove powder and rouge from the face before seeking the sleep which spells beauty.

Murine. Of course, it is all right to wear rouge if you only exercise proper care about its application. An unsightly blotch of bright red blots on the cheek bone, gives the face a highly unpleasant and artificial appearance, whereas a slight application of soft rose hue on the cheek and gently rubbed upwards imparts a becoming tinge of color. Those who apply rouge unwisely have brought the rouge jar into ill repute, whereas a touch of the little red powder improves most complexions. Don't dab on in the theatre and be sure at night to remove powder and rouge from the face before seeking the sleep which spells beauty.

Salerne

Fashion Notes from Paris

I HAVE spent some instructive hours lately studying the "Summer Collections" of the most exclusive Parisian dress designers. Charming frocks and coats, one and all, and thoroughly wearable. The latter quality may be said to belong to all the best models created by our dressmakers for the summer season.

In one particular "collection" there were a great many matching ensembles, but several different shades of the same color were effectively introduced. For instance, one summer tailor-made had a long, straight coat of a warm tone of beige crepe de Chine lined with crepe of a lighter shade of beige, the hem of the dress in the darker shade and the casquin top matching the coat lining.

The dress was exceedingly tight at the back, while the front was set in

*Then came the cowslop
Like a dancer in the fair.
She spread her little mat of green,
And on it danced she.
With a fillet bound about her brow,
A golden fillet round her brow,
And cubics in her hair.*

—Sydney Dobell.

Fresh Youthful Skin Maintained by Cuticura

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Ointment when required, will do much to prevent pore-clogging, irritating rashes, roughness and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



Elizabeth Arden

... has developed a scientific preparation to correct every fault of the skin. Venetian Pore Cream will close open pores, correct their laxness and refine the coarsest skin. Venetian Muscle Oil is a rich penetrating oil which nourishes and stimulates the underlying muscles, and erases deep lines and wrinkles. Venetian Anti-Wrinkle Cream is an excellent preparation for a quick afternoon treatment at home. It is both nourishing and astringent, and leaves the skin smooth and soft.

[Ask at the toilet goods counter for a copy of "THE QUEST OF THE BEAUTIFUL," Elizabeth Arden's book describing the correct care of the skin according to her scientific method.]

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S VENETIAN TOILET PREPARATIONS ARE ON SALE AT

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"Pink" Tooth Brush

A modern evil with a very simple treatment

A SLIGHT pink tint on your tooth brush, after you have brushed your teeth, may not be very important. Certainly it doesn't necessarily mean that you have pyorrhea, but it does indicate that you ought to pay a little serious attention to the condition of your gums.

For under our modern regime of soft food and hasty eating, gums have a decided tendency to grow soft, to become tender and weak, and to bleed easily at the touch of the brush.

This should be quickly corrected, for serious dangers to the teeth and the gum structure lie in the train of this condition if neglected.



THE counter measure is simple and effective—massage with Ipana Tooth Paste after the usual cleaning with Ipana and the brush. The massage itself is good, and the ziratol content of Ipana makes it doubly good.

The coupon will bring you a ten-day tube of Ipana, but a larger tube from your druggist will last you more than a month. Try it, use it faithfully! Your teeth will be whiter, your gums will be healthier, and every time you use it you will enjoy its delicious taste—its refreshing effects!

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IPANA TOOTH PASTE
—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE, without charge or obligation.
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City _____ Province _____



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A Canadian General Electric Product



Talks on Corsetry

By Helen

Of Helen's House of Corsetry,
300 Danforth Ave.

ARTICLE 3.

FAT—(1) ITS CAUSE AND CURE

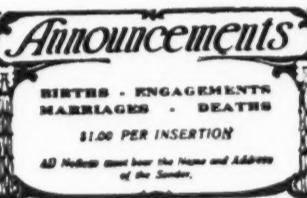
Fat is beneficial because it is an excellent retainer of heat; it rounds out the frame to a pleasing contour, and is nature's nutritive reserve force—its storehouse of energy against the needs of the future. When fat becomes excessive, however, it is a menace to health. The cause of superfluous flesh is usually due to incorrect diet, and inactivity. Avoid all fat-forming food—such as cream, butter, potatoes, white bread, pies, etc., and substitute lean meat, fish, fowl, eggs, green vegetables, and fresh fruits.

Exercises for reducing should be taken regularly, particularly deep-breathing ones. The lungs should be expanded to the full, to enable the body to get all the oxygen possible. This energizes the whole system, circulates the blood better, and overcomes sluggishness—the first cause of fatty degeneration. For further particulars as to diet and exercise, etc., apply

HELEN

Next article will be on "That Tired Feeling."

Helen's House of Corsetry
300 Danforth Ave.



ENGAGEMENTS

Rev. and Mrs. T. D. McInally, Kincardine, Ontario, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, to Mr. Madison Melville Walter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Walter, Toronto, the marriage to take place at The Manse early in July.

The engagement is announced of Ernest M. Bircher, L.D.S., of London, England, eldest son of Mr. R. N. Bircher, Zürich, Switzerland, and of Mrs. Bircher, late wife of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and Lady Nanton, Gilmore, Winnipeg, the marriage to take place at Winnipeg in October.

Mrs. Margaret Armitage announces the engagement of her daughter, Agnes, to Mr. William Fitzgerald Kelly, of Miss Mary Keay's, late wife of Thomas Morris Kelly, Hamilton. The marriage will take place the latter part of June.

MARRIED

INGOLD—SCOTT At St. James' Church, Orillia, on June 11, 1927, the Rev. J. R. S. Boyd, Margaret Constance Hope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Orillia, to John Vivian Ingold, Detroit, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ingold, Appleton, Wisconsin.

ALWARD—DENNIS On Monday, June 12, in Trinity Church, St. John's, Katherine Burrill, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl D. Dennis, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, to Harold Cedric Alward, the youngest son of Mrs. Silas Alward and the late Dr. Silas Alward, of St. John, N.B.

THOUGHT WALL-EYED PIKE A CROSS-EYED GENTLEMAN

He was well versed in the vernacular of his home town but of Pointe-au-Baril, he only knew what his friends told him. Then he found Adventure Black Bass living in deep cold water and lively as trout, the Great Northern pike, maskinonge and pickerel; pine, partridge and porcupine.

His advice is "go while the fishing's good" — any old time — to Pointe-au-Baril.

Beaches, boating and bathing seven hundred feet above the Georgian Bay—Wonderful Hotels and Good Water!

No Hay Fever at Pointe-au-Baril. Ask any Canadian Pacific Agent or write to W. Fulton, District Passenger Agent in Toronto for advice.



Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra are again in Toronto, after the winter spent abroad.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Toronto Horse Show was opened on Thursday night of last week by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario at the Eglington Show Grounds. The grounds were most attractive with the flower beds in gay bloom, and the brightly striped hospital's tea tent; and the smart beautifully colored gowns of the ladies made a prettily animated scene. Mrs. Ross accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor, and both were greeted by the Committee and escorted to their flag-decorated box. There was a large attendance, which included, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. R. Y. Eaton, Miss Elizabeth deSola; Toronto; Mrs. Wilson S. Morden, Miss Catharine Morden, Mrs. James H. Gundy, Miss Aimee Gundy, Miss Isobel Ross, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,

White, Mr. Duncan MacLaren, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mr. Bruce King, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sifton, Mrs. Laird, Miss Margaret Laird, Mr. A. E. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Capon, Mr. L. M. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Towers, Mr. Hugh Wilson.

Mrs. H. J. Fisk, of Devon House, Toronto, entertained at a delightful dance on Thursday night of last week after the Horse Show at Chudleigh, Beverley Street, for her brother, Mr. George Beardmore, M.P.H., who was detained in England. Mrs. Fisk was a charming hostess in black chiffon and lace, with diamonds for ornament. She was assisted by Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. Reginald Peillatt and Mr. Gordon Perry. Mrs. Peillatt wore a becoming toilette of white with pearls for ornament. The supper table was most attractively done with roses and tall candles. The guests included Major-General and Mrs. Victor A. S. Williams, Major-General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Case, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. George Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rundie, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sifton, Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr. H. W. D. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Horace T. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bredin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Northgrave, Miss Jean Macpherson, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Temple, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. P. Parker, Colonel and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mr. Gordon Beardmore, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Sir William Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Major-General Sir Henry and Lady Peillatt, Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Mr. Leigh McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Johnston, Mr. Harry Hees, Miss K. Christie, Miss Anna Mae Hees, Mr. B. Larratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. King, Mr. Bruce King, Mr. W. R. West, Mr. Alan Garrow, Mr. Wilfrid Stratton, Mr. Peter Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Miss Isobel Cawthra, Mr. Latham Burns, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Captain Stewart Bates, Miss Winnifred Plummer, Mr. Rex Northeote, Mr. Percy Arnould, Mrs. Williams Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hayes, Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beck, Miss Margery Foy, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Allan Hamby, Mr. Allan Skauth, Mr. Harold Craig, Miss Betty Blackwell, Miss Denise Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stinson, Miss Alice Stinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell, Montreal; Miss Ruth McConnell, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cowans, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Ward Pittfield, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cowan, Oshawa, Ont.; Mr. R. Home Smith, Major and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. Sandford Smith, Dr. and Mrs. D. King Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Colonel and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Miss Margaret Parker, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. William Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Miss Mary Williams.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. William D. Ross entertained at a Garden Party at Government House, Toronto, on Wednesday of this week, in honor of the Canadian Medical Association, which is in session in Toronto.

Mrs. J. H. Elmsley, of Kingston, has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of her mother, Mrs. Melfort Boulton.

Mrs. Gunn, wife of the late Judge

Gunn, was one of the guests invited to dinner with their Excellencies at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, on the 11th; also at the Garden Party on the 3rd.



AN ENGLISH BRIDEGRoOM AND A WESTERN BRIDE
Lieut. R. Thomas Butler, R.N., and his bride, who was formerly Miss Marjorie Woods, daughter of Mr. Sydney B. Woods, K.C., and Mrs. Woods, of Edmonton. Lieut. Butler is the son of Sir Reginald and Lady Butler, of Wonham in Kent, Surrey, England. The photograph was taken in the Conservatory of the Balmoral Springs Hotel, where the honeymoon was spent, before they sailed for England on June 15.

and Miss Eleanor Pack, Halifax; Miss Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Parker, Mrs. Parker, Miss Margaret Parker, Hon. H. Phippen, Mrs. Phippen, Mr. S. P. Jarvis, Miss Jean MacPherson, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Miss Mary Southam, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Perry, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Miss Ruth Cowans, Montreal, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Miss Pattie Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Sir Henry and Lady Peillatt, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Miss Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Mr. E. R. Wood, Mr. W. T. Bredin, Mr. Boulton Osler, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Pittfield, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cowan, Oshawa, Ont.; Mr. R. Home Smith, Major and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. Sandford Smith, Dr. and Mrs. D. King Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Colonel and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Miss Margaret Parker, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. William Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Miss Mary Williams.

Mr. Irving H. Cameron, of Toronto, entertained at a man's dinner on Tuesday night of this week for his guest, Sir Charles Scott Skerrington of Oxford University, England.

Mr. Wallace Rankine Nesbitt, of Toronto, and Mr. G. Crookston, of Westridge, England, have left for a month's tour of the West. During his stay in Winnipeg, Mr. Nesbitt is the guest of Mrs. Percival Kirkpatrick.

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Rideau Hall, Ottawa, on the 11th; also

at the Garden Party on the 3rd.



MRS. R. W. GOUILOCK AND HER CHARMING BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mrs. Gouinlock was formerly Miss Margaret Walsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh, of Toronto. Her marriage, which was a smart event, took place in St. James Cathedral, on June 4. The bridal attendants from left to right, were, Miss Isabel Cawthra, Miss Pearl Forsyth, Montreal, formerly of Toronto, Mrs. Grenville Ralph and Miss Louise Gooderham.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.



There is a world of convenience and satisfaction in wearing a smart yet sturdy wrist watch.

Particularly in sports togs—on the courts or links, riding or motoring, it seems to complete the outdoor outfit.

Models shown, from \$25.00 to \$80.00.

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The Season's Smartest Offering

Young women are especially enthusiastic over this beautiful model.

The lines have been so carefully designed and the workmanship is of such high quality that it has all the appearance of custom-made footwear.

Smart Silk Hosiery to match—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

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SLIDING FURNITURE SHOES

They lend distinction and protect your hardwood floors from damage because the polished glass and smooth metal bases glide smoothly, easily, noiselessly over the surface. Self-adjusting to rugs and carpets, too. Put on in minutes—just spread the stem and push them into the sockets.

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Your Dealer
Sells Them

Fit "Onwards" onto your present furniture. You'll find them such an improvement for metal bases, wood furniture and pianos.

No Need to Wait to Make Your Home Complete

WOULD you go back to the old method of waiting for the kettle to boil to furnish hot water? Your tank heater is almost as antiquated. It is expensive and uncertain. Install a Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater. Know the joy of Perfect Hot Water Service.

A small down payment installs your Ruud. You have nearly a year to pay the balance in easy monthly payments.

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Matter....

If moths do like woolens and
laces? The young bride's treasures
can be amply protected in an
Heirloom Chest. And in an
Heirloom she has, too, a
charming piece of furniture.
Why not arrange to give her
one? See your dealer now.



The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and his niece, Miss Mackenzie, recently sailed for England.

Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, of Queen's Park, Toronto, entertained at a tea on Tuesday of last week for Sir George Newman, Minister of Health for England and Wales.

Mrs. F. Cowan is again in Oshawa, after a sojourn in California.

Mrs. K. Ryan, of Winnipeg, has been the guest in Toronto of Miss Lenore Gooderham, Miss Gooderham and Miss Ryan sail this week for England, and will be abroad till the first week in August.

Mrs. Grant Needham, of the Athelma Apartment, Toronto, entertained at a small delightful tea on Thursday afternoon of last week. The floral decorations were Spring flowers. The guests, many of whom came from the Convocation Ceremonies at University College, included Miss Mortimer Clark, Lady Hearst, Mrs. A. J. MacKenzie, Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, Mrs. Newton W. Rowell, Mrs. B. N. Davis, Dr. Stowe Gullen, Mrs. Adam Ballantyne, Mrs. T. Cameron MacKenzie, Mrs. Daniel Strachan, Mrs. Newton MacTavish, Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mrs. J. H. Cascaden, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. George H. Ross, Mrs. Butler. The assistants were Miss Carolyn Davidson and Miss Dorothy Campbell. Miss Rutherford.



A dozen styles adapted
for every size and con-
dition of lawn.

Priced according to
bearing equipment.

Plain Bearing Ball Bearing
TIMKEN TAPERED
ROLLER BEARINGS

For Sale by Most all
Hardware Dealers

If your dealer is not displaying
a Taylor-Forbes mower exactly
suited to your requirements ask
him to show you our illustrated
catalogue.



MISS KITTY MORDEN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Morden of Roxborough Drive, Toronto, who is to be presented to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace, London, at the June 21 Court.

The following out-of-town visitors were in Toronto for the Horse Show on June 10, 11th: Miss Ruth Cowans, Montreal; Miss Mary Holton, Hamilton; Miss Monna Moncur, Hamilton; Miss Mary Moodie, Hamilton; Mrs. A. V. Young, Hamilton; Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Oshawa; Miss Margaret Sutherland, Ottawa; Miss Jane Coull, Hamilton; Mrs. H. J. Wade, Hamilton; Mrs. Hugh Smith, Sarnia; Mrs. E. F. Bickenden, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smallman, London.

Mrs. G. Fulford, of Brockville, has been visiting in Toronto guest of her son, Mr. G. Fulford, and Mrs. Fulford.

Miss Mildred Graydon, of Toronto, left on Monday of this week to visit Mrs. B. P. Watson in Redding, Conn.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday June 1, the marriage took place of Margaret Burrows (Peggy), only daughter of Right Rev. C. de V. Schofield, Bishop of Columbia, and Mrs. Schofield, to Mr. Joseph Harold Wilson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson of Victoria. The Bishop of Columbia officiated. The floral decorations in the Cathedral, carried out by girl friends of the bride, were very effective, masses of early summer blooms in tones of pastel pink and mauve being used on the chancel rails and on the altar. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Henry Schofield, of Vancouver, wore a simple frock of white flat crepe, trimmed with exquisite lace from her mother's wedding

gown, with a train of beautiful old lace, the gift of her godmother. Her veil of soft net fell from a circlet of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of bridal roses and lilies.

Miss Betty Schofield, sister of the bride, was the only attendant wearing a frock of powder blue georgette, embroidered in pastel shades, with hat in similar colorings. She carried a bouquet of blue delphinium, snapdragon and roses. Mr. Arthur Pitts was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Duck and Ross Wilson, Arthur Beasley and Jack Matson. Following the ceremony a reception was held at "Bishop's Close," the Bishop and Mrs. Schofield and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson receiving with the bridal party in the drawing-room, which was prettily arranged with bowls of pink rhododendrons, pink lupin, anemone and mauve iris. The guests passed on to the charming garden where a buffet luncheon was served. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left by motor on a honeymoon trip, the bride travelling in a sports frock of pink with hat to match and a cream tailored coat. On their return they will reside on Pemberton Road, Victoria.

Mr. R. C. Matthews, M.P., of Toronto, sailed for England last week.



CAMP COFFEE

R. Paterson & Sons Ltd., Glasgow



Professor Sir Charles Sherrington, of Oxford University, England, is a visitor in Toronto this week, and guest of Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Cameron.

Sir George Newman, of London, England, is a much feted visitor in Toronto, and guest at Deancroft of Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, who entertained dinner in his honor on Tuesday night of last week.

Dr. Fitzgerald, of Toronto, entertained at a man's dinner on Wednesday night of last week at the Hunt Club, in honor of Sir George Newman.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week, and later took her guests on to the Horse Show.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week, and later took her guests on to the Horse Show.

Dainty Footsteps

How much more dainty and intriguing are the new voguish pumps and slippers when they sparkle with original lustre! Two things only are required — a little care and a little Meltonian.

Although a future us polish, Meltonian is unique. It is a superlative cream for footwear. It revives and maintains the first, original beauty of finish. As claimed by English women for generations.

Meltonian

CREAM for GOOD SHOES

Meltonian Cream is made in White (Neutral), Black, and light and dark Brown, for cleaning and preserving all polished leathers.

In "Handtube" "Dumpling" or Tall Bottle.

Sold by all good Shoe Stores.

E. Brown & Sons, Ltd., London, E.

Distributors: C. E. Price & Son,
331 Bay Street, Toronto.



MRS. JOHN CARNEGIE CLEMES
Before her recent marriage, Miss Lorna Warren, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Warren, of Toronto. Mr. Clemes is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Clemes, of Toronto.



THE BROAD BRIMMED HAT A Flattering Fashion ---

LOVELY sheer materials — sweeping brims that mark out the new, more feminine trend of the mode as it is being introduced in Paris, London and New York, are inimitably expressed in these broad o' brim Hats. Their prices in the Grey Salons are surprisingly moderate: from \$12.50 upward.

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For this lovely hose is
exquisitely sheer and
clear....and unusually
long wearing. This is
why



"The Dancing Chiffon"
Pure thread Japan silk
from heel to narrow
hem, dyed in all the
latest shades. Order
by Style No. 53780.

And with this
superb beauty
comes long wear.
For the foot is
made of extrafine
mercerized lace —
reinforced at toe,
sole and heel.



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fort without tedious detail and worrisome annoyance during twenty-one days that will live in warmest memory under the auspices of the World's Greatest Travel System, The Canadian Pacific, with experienced personal direction of Sinclair Laird. Ask W. Fulton, Room 205, Canadian Pacific Railway Bldg., King & Yonge Streets, Toronto, for the key to the Treasure Chest.

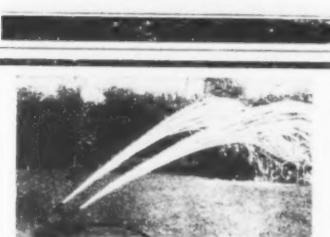


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If you are collecting ideas for your house of dreams—if you are about to build or furnish or plan your grounds won't you let the MacLean Builders' Guide help? In this practical, beautiful magazine you will find many house plans and practical articles—150 pages. Professionally illustrated.

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Flexible Shaft Company, Limited
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It Saves Precious Minutes

HOUSEKEEPERS who are good "managers", those who have plenty of leisure for things outside the home, rely on the Bissell today more than ever.

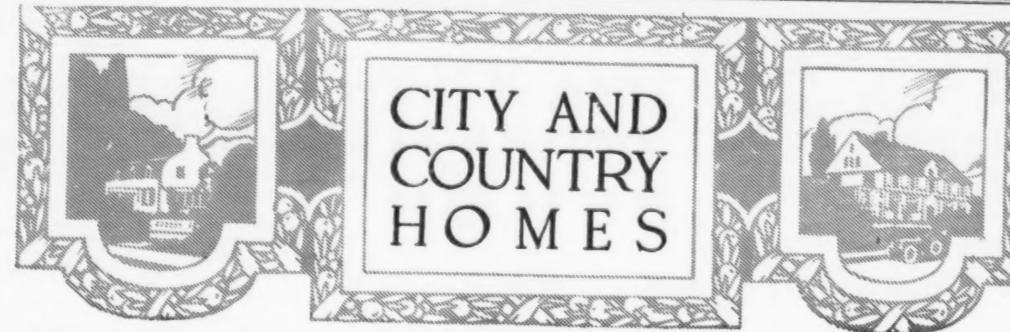
For convenient everyday sweeping, there is nothing that takes its place. You whisk it out of the closet and over the rugs in just a moment. The magical ease with which a new Cyclo Ball Bearing Bissell sweeps will amaze you. The fine revolving brushes pick up all lint, crumbs, dirt and grit from rugs instantly! No noise, no flying dust, no muss. Rubber bumpers protect furniture and baseboards. A thumb pressure on the dump lever empties the sweeper pans.

Many women keep a Bissell on each floor. It means a sweeper always at hand, without carrying.

The cost of the first half-dozen brooms it saves pays for a Bissell which lasts for years. Play-size Bissells for a few dimes. At department, house-furnishing, furniture and hardware stores. Booklet of Bissell Models, or suggestions for proper care and use of your present sweeper—on request.

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Niagara Falls, Ont. (Factory) and Grand Rapids, Mich.



A Plan for \$10—and Why

By W. Breden Galbraith, Architect
WOULD you like to know something of how the architect works? of how plan books are produced, and why? why you may obtain a set of plans for a few dollars but have to pay more. Oh! very much more when the architect designs a home just to suit you?

cost of the necessary drawings must be kept down to a minimum. No time will be wasted on "working up" a plan; it will just be drawn. The drawings for the exterior designs will be made attractive, to help sell the book. Keeping this in mind, you will better appreciate what follows. But first, let me explain a couple of terms.

The "plan" is the layout or hori-

good at planning nor with any great aptitude for designing an artistic home and certainly without much sound experience or architectural training. They may earn \$20 to \$35 a week. A good worker will draw a complete set of floor plans and elevations in a day—say two days; cost \$10. These, he may use as a basis for another set, making minor changes, perhaps turning the building around



A HOUSE ON INGLEWOOD DRIVE, TORONTO, WITH PLANS BELOW.

PLAN 936-M

W. BREDEN GALBRAITH
ARCHITECT - TORONTO



On April 30th. Later, I will discuss other plan books regarding which I may be more complimentary.

You've seen plan books in which some of the illustrations looked rather well; others were a bit weird, don't you think? Usually the exterior designs are not from photographs; generally from sketches, sometimes from "wash" drawings. The last look quite realistic, but it may be coincidence that, in one book, the self-same trees were repeated in almost every fourth illustration. Oh, yes, this stuff can be faked. I often cut out an adjoining house or put in a background of trees in my own illustrations, but the photos of my homes are genuine.

The designs in these plan books seldom originate in Canada, even when passing as Canadian. Perhaps our population isn't sufficient to furnish a large enough market for "plan factories". Anyway, most of the stuff is imported. I don't know all about it, can't even imagine how or why some of the designs are created. But let's draw on our imaginations a bit and make a guess at it.

We'll assume that the profit will be on the book, rather than in selling plans, so the proposition boils down to producing say fifty or a hundred pages. To sell at a popular price, the

horizontal section of a building. "Elevations" are drawings of the exterior. "Designs" applies to both. "Blueprints" are exact copies, produced in any quantity in a manner similar to the process of printing a photograph.

or adding a sunroom or other variation and adapting a different exterior. Perhaps the exterior may really be only a minor variation. Another man, a specialist in exterior sketching, or "perspective rendering", now takes a whirl at it. His business is to make the drawing as alluring as possible, even though a house built from it will be most unattractive. An artist can do a lot to make the design "look like what it aint". An actual photo of the building would fall far short of the sketch and might not help the sale of the book. The whole object is quantity production and a book that appears to give good value for the money. After you have examined the plans, you lose interest. But some of the plans are sold, they are a by-product and increase the profits somewhat. Building from them is a big economic waste.

Fortunately, there are better plan books. One I have in mind, also produced in the States, is not widely circulated but contains some fairly good designs and some of real merit. One might feel that he is getting good "building value" in selecting from this book. The receipts from the sale of the book itself would hardly warrant its production. Apart from the time required to produce the necessary drawings, the cost of the cuts for the illustrations would be several hundred dollars; the cost of printing say two thousand copies would be about \$2,000. Selling at a dollar, there'd be a loss. The designs must



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Massillon Bar Joist Floor Construction will keep fire from spreading into your home, endangering the lives of your family and ruining your irreplaceable valuables and furnishings.

The Massillon Bar Joist is a product of modern engineering skill and has been designed to meet the ever growing demand for better homes that will resist the fire evil.

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June 18, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

31



Mrs. A. D. McRae, Vancouver, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Christopher Cator, at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, on Monday, when those invited to meet her were, Mrs. P. W. Nelles, Mrs. John R. Totten, New York; Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. Herbert J. Wilson, Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Mrs. Harry Bullen, and Mrs. F. W. Hartley.

* * *

Mrs. Wilmot Broughall is again in Hamilton, after a visit to her mother, Mrs. Hagarty, of Chestnut Park, Toronto.

* * *

Dr. R. W. Powell, of Ottawa, is the guest at Port Credit of Colonel and Mrs. Agar Adamson.



A RECENT BRIDE
This charming bride, Mrs. James Arnold Meek, was before her marriage Gladys Elsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutcliffe Smith, of St. Catharines.
—Photo by Whyte.

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy and family, of Toronto, have left to spend the summer at Lake Kingsmere, Que.

* * *

Mr. Cecil Wainwright, of Toronto, has sailed to spend the summer in Europe.

* * *

A pretty wedding took place at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, at 3:30 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, of last week, when Marguerite Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. E. Pointon, became the bride of Mr. George R. Boardman Stokes, son of Mr. William Stokes and the late Mrs. Stokes, of Toronto. Palms, azaleas and hydrangeas were used on the altar with Spring flowers, to form an effective setting for the bride, who was given in marriage by her father. Her gown was of beige chiffon with hand-made lace and rhinestone ornaments. Her hat was a large beige model trimmed with pink and blue flowers, and she wore the bridegroom's gift, a platinum watch. Her flowers were Butterfly roses and lilies-of-the-valley, with a few clusters of forget-me-nots. Miss Kaye Pointon was her sister's bridesmaid, wearing a flesh pink chiffon gown with hat to match, and carrying Columbia roses and baby's breath. Mr. Norman Howard was best man, and during the signing of the register and throughout the ceremony wedding music was furnished by Dr. Otto James. Following the ceremony, a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, the house being attractively arranged with lilacs, roses and Spring flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Pointon and Mr. William Stokes received with the bride and bridegroom, Mrs. Pointon wearing a graceful gown of navy blue and rose georgette, with rose hat and corsage of roses and mauve sweet peas. Rev. R. A. Armstrong proposed the toast, "The Bride." Later Mr. and Mrs. Stokes left for New York and Atlantic City, the bride travelling in a three-piece jacket dress of blue Canton crepe, a blue felt hat to match, and gray shoes and stockings, a platinum fur and gray suede coat.

* * *

St. Paul's Church, Bloor Street, Toronto, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday of last week, when the Rev. Dr. Cody officiating, Marion Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Watson, became the bride of Mr. Norman Douglas Mackay, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay, of Toronto. The bride, who was given away by her father, was very charming in her exquisite robe of white georgette made with lace medallions and showing inserts of lace at the sides. The sleeves were long and tight, and the skirt short, with an uneven hemline having lace points. A court train of white crepe remained gracefully from the shoulders, and over all fell a bridal veil of lace and tulle, caught with orange blossoms. The shower bouquet was of butterfly roses, white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. There were three attendants. Mrs. Harry Booth, sister of the bride, as matron of honor, and two brides-

maids, Mrs. William Dafos and Miss Elizabeth Mackay, sister of the bridegroom. They wore gowns of hyacinth blue georgette, with full skirts. A Butterfly rose on the shoulder was caught with blue ribbon, which fell in streamers at the side. They wore hats of delicate beige mohair and lace to match. Their flowers were blue cornflowers. Butterfly roses and maidenhair fern. Mr. Douglas Mackay, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. James Watson, Mr. Edward McPherson, Mr. Andrew Gunn and Mr. William Watson. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 55 Glen Road. Receiving with the bride and bridegroom were Mr. and Mrs. Watson, the latter wearing a handsome gown of beige crepe, a hat of black mohair and lace, and butterfly roses. Also receiving were Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay. Mrs. Mackay in French blue with hat to match. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay left on a honeymoon trip, the bride travelling in a costume of French beige and hat and shoes of matching tone. On their return they will reside at 36 Hudson Drive.

* * *

Captain Pointon entertained at the Royal Island Yacht Club, recently for Miss Grace McCann, of Sydney, N.S., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Farquharson in Toronto.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Clarke Parsons to Mr. Wilfred Stewart Pate took place at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, at 3:30 on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The rector, the Rev. F. H. Brewin, officiated. The guests' pews were marked off with clusters of mauve lilac and tulle. Mauve and white lilac, Spring flowers, palms and ferns decorated the church. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Lieut-Colonel A. G. Peuchen, wore a gown of exquisite hand-made lace, a hundred

and fifty years old, with girdle of lace and long tight sleeves. There was a long satin train, over which a veil of rose point lace fell from the head, where it was caught in cap fashion with orange blossoms. Her shoes were of white and her bouquet of white lilacs and white roses. Miss Allison Roberts, as bridesmaid, wore a smart frock of periwinkle blue georgette with long ties at the side, a blue felt hat, and carried pink roses. Mr. Max Harcourt acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. Brough MacDonald and Mr. Matt Ellis. Following the ceremony a reception was held at Colonel and Mrs. Peuchen's house, 105 Roxborough Street East. Mrs. Peuchen, who received with Mrs. W. Parsons and Mrs. Pate, wore a gown of black georgette, black hat and American Beauty roses. Mrs. Parsons was gowned in black lace with shawl of Indian embroidery, and wore a black hat. Mrs. Pate, sister of the bride, was in a pink georgette frock, with pink hat, and carried a bouquet of roses and forget-me-nots. The attractive drawing-room was done with masses of lilac. The bride went away in a suit of navy blue with silver fox furs and navy blue hat. Mr. and Mrs. Pate left for Detroit, and will live in Fort William.

* * *

The graduating exercises of the School for Nurses, Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, were held in the beautiful grounds of the Hospital on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Great flags were hung among the trees, and a platform accommodated those who took part in the program. On the platform were Sir Daniel McMillan, K.C.M.G., recently entertained at luncheon at his residence on Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, for Mr. Acton Burrows, who was paying a visit to that city. The other guests were the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Mr. Isaac Campbell, K.C., Mr. Heber Archibald, Dr. R. J. Blanchard, Mr. C. N. Bell, LL.D., Mr. W. F. Alloway, Mr. J. W. Dafos, LL.D., and Mrs. W. W. McMillan.

* * *

Sir Daniel McMillan, K.C.M.G., recently entertained at luncheon at his residence on Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, for Mr. Acton Burrows, who was paying a visit to that city. The other guests were the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Mr. Isaac Campbell, K.C., Mr. Heber Archibald, Dr. R. J. Blanchard, Mr. C. N. Bell, LL.D., Mr. W. F. Alloway, Mr. J. W. Dafos, LL.D., and Mrs. W. W. McMillan.

* * *

Colonel John Michie, of St. George Street, Toronto, and his sister, Miss Michie, are sailing on the twenty-third for Scotland.

* * *

Dr. A. D. Blackader, of Montreal, is in Toronto this week, a guest at the York Club.

* * *

Dean and Mrs. Playfair Murrich, of Toronto, were week-end guests of Professor Wrong at Canton.

* * *

Mrs. Newton M. Young, Lawrence Park, Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Reginald Derrick, Moncton, N.B., for a few weeks.

* * *

Here's where to go for your Vacation

Here they are—the finest holiday places in Ontario. All are only a few hours journey from here—Muskoka Lakes—Lake of Bays—Georgian Bay—Algoma Park Timagami—Kawartha Lakes—Rideau Lakes—Maganawagan River—Lake Huron Resorts Lake Simcoe and Couchiching Lake Nipissing French and Pickerel Rivers.

Splendid booklets describing each resort district in detail gladly supplied upon request. Choose those that appeal to you most—then write or ask for full information about them.

CITY TICKET OFFICE
King and Yonge Streets
Phone Elgin 6241-6246



CANADIAN NATIONAL



Utterly different -- in appearance, in results

**Tissue-thin, transparent diamonds --
they have saved women a billion dollars**

SYMBOL of value—the diamond shaped Lux flakes! Symbol of purity—their transparency!

Each year from the diamond mines of the world come thousands of gems worth fifty million dollars. Yet department stores say truly: *In the last ten years Lux diamonds have saved women twenty times that sum probably more than a billion dollars!*

Millions of silk stockings and sheer lingerie saved from dangerous alkali and hard rubbing—for, of course, in these tissue-thin transparent Lux diamonds there can be no

alkali! Miles of tub silks kept from yellowing! Thousands upon thousands of woolens saved from shrinking! In such ways Lux has piled up its savings to Canadian women.

Today women who first found Lux perfect for fabrics know that it frees hands from the "dishpan look." No longer does dishwashing make their hands red and rough. And one teaspoonful is plenty.

In every country of the world Lux is sold only in the familiar Lux boxes—never in any other form.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto.

If it's safe
in water
it's safe in Lux



Removing film on teeth is accorded high importance by the modern dentist. So Pepsodent is chosen for its unique therapeutic and prophylactic qualities.

Keep Film Off Your Teeth

Thus the price of teeth like pearls, is regular film removal in this way

Send Coupon for 10-Day Tube Free

TEETH and gums are imperiled, say many authorities, by a film that forms on teeth.

Ordinary brushing having failed to combat it effectively, a new way in tooth cleansing has been advised. A way that differs in formula and effect from previous methods. These are embodied in the special film-removing dentifrice Pepsodent.

Now an effective film combatant. By running your tongue across your teeth, you will feel a film; a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in

FREE — 10-DAY TUBE



Mail coupon to
THE PEPSODENT CO.,
Dept. 1439, 191 George St.,
Toronto 2, Ont., Canada.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
U.S. office: The Pepsodent Co.,
1104 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.
Only one tube to a family. 2510 Can.

PEPSODENT

The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

FAMOUS FEET

...how they're kept free from corns



"I have several hobbies," writes Gilda Gray, the incomparable dancer and screen star! "But I do not keep a corn."

"Keeping a corn these days seems like an eccentricity, when a day or two with Blue-jay will drive the troublesome offender away."

And what a delightful way to end a corn! A dandy pad...like velvet...fits over the corn and stops the pain at once...One plaster usually conquers the corn. But even the deepest-seated corn seldom requires more than two...The new 1927 Blue-jay, with the new creamy-white pad, is now ready at your drug store...For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bi-onion and Callus Plasters.

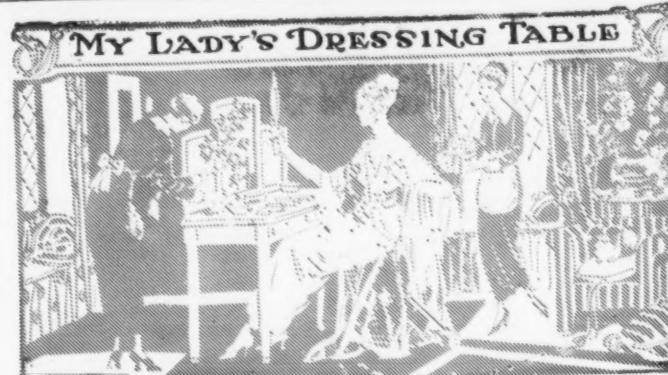
THE New Blue-jay

G. B. & B., 1927

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN



SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"



THERE is one thing which the Canadian woman does not appreciate, according to an Englishwoman who was visiting Canada this year.

"You do not understand the benefits of rain," she declared. "On the first Saturday in June I heard complaints everywhere about the rain which lasted most of the day. Now, I went for a long tramp in the afternoon and never enjoyed a walk more. The country was delightful with its blossoms and its fresh fields. And, incidentally," continued the enthusiastic pedestrian, "a day like this is off a few cocktails and cups of strong tea and sweets.

If you are a getting-on-lady, you will have to take your warning even more seriously, or you may have a nasty breakdown. Your trouble is most probably due to overwork and worry and trying to rush about as you did twenty years ago.

What about the milk and darkness cure?

Take your whole day off, for instance, or Sunday if otherwise you only get a half day. A very light supper the night before, early to bed,



PARIS REVIVES THE FEATHER BOA
Examples of the new fashions seen at the opening of the Paris racing season at Longchamps. A feature was the number of feather boas, worn in some cases in conjunction with crepe de chine dresses in pastel shades.

fine for the complexion. When I got home, my skin looked so thoroughly refreshed that I seemed five years younger. All the people I met were complaining of the rain, and seemed to think that they could enjoy nothing in the rain. On the contrary, the very best exercise in the world is a walk in the rain."

Now, most Canadian women will admit that walking is not an exercise in which they indulge to any healthful extent. We Canadians envy the complexions of the women who come from the British Isles, but fail to copy their example of taking brisk walks though the rain is pouring down. We have no excuse for avoiding the June showers, for the air is usually soft and fragrant on a rainy day. Of course, November is another matter, and it is a brave woman who would set out on a bleak November day to walk through the rain.

Our houses are usually over-heated through the winter months, and so we come to the month of June with the skin dry and harsh. Thus, it would be well for us to heed the overseas criticism and to set out on a health and beauty pilgrimage. The country is at its best, and even the city streets are full of verdant loveliness.

The pedestrian has many dangers to encounter in the course of a city walk, but he usually has the consolation of knowing that he has better health than the man in the limousine.

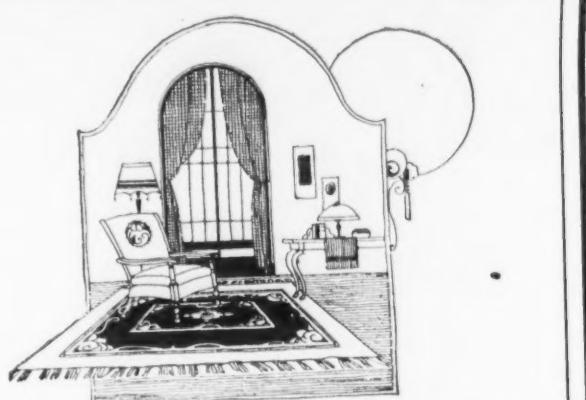
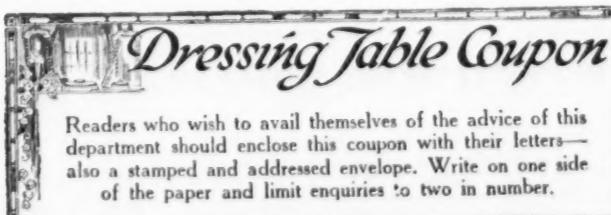
HAVE you ever felt you really could not go on any longer? Of course, it is only a "feeling," and should not really be encouraged. Usually it is the feeling that young people call being "fed-up" and older people call "feeling out-of-sorts, but sometimes it is a warning to you to call a halt.

If you are young you had better pull yourself up and see if you are wasting your valuable nerve force with cocktails and too many late nights, and allowing a craving for excitement to fray your nerves. You cannot go on burning the candle at both ends.

So pull up just a little, knock off when late night here and there, and drop

Keep the room dark, doze off when you can, rest your mind and your face, and the worries you have been clinging to.

Think over your blessings, fill your mind with love and peace and harmony. Think of all the beautiful things you can. Picture a mild spring day, violet-scented and entrancing;



Save Your Fine Rugs

And safeguard the health of your family by thorough cleansing. Think how much dust and dirt is tramped into your floor coverings day after day.

Our process of dusting and shampooing has proved most successful for every kind of rug and carpet.

Orientals receive our special care.

CURTAINS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, QUILTS

Cleansed to look like new.

Blankets and Rugs moth-proofed with Larvex

Phone Main 7486

And Our Driver Will Call.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY LIMITED

"We Know How."

The Luxury Soap of the World



By Appointment to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales



FIFTH AVENUE
In the fashionable centres of the world's most famous cities wherein beauty and wealth foregather, Yardley's Old English Lavender is the chosen soap.

Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap

THE LUXURY SOAP OF THE WORLD

Its exquisite purity and the beauty of its clean fragrance has delighted the leaders of taste and fashion for over a century, and to-day it is cherished as the finest product of the craft of the soap maker. Purifying and delicately scenting the skin, it beautifies the complexion and preserves its youthful charm.

Box of Three Large Tablets \$1.00, or 35c the Tablet

Also: Lavender Water, \$1.00, \$1.75; Face Powder, 85c; Compact, \$1.00; \$1.50; Talc, 50c; 75c; Sachet, 25c; Shampoo, 15c the cartridge; Bath Salts, \$1.00; Bath Dusting Powder, \$1.50.

* Obtainable at all good stores.

NEW YORK:
15-19 Madison Square N.

TORONTO:
358-362 Adelaide Street W.



YARDLEY 8 NEW BOND ST. LONDON

June 18, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

39



For salads that tease and please

Served on a crisp lettuce leaf with cream or mayonnaise dressing, an aspic of tuna fish or salmon, diced chicken or shredded veal, tomato, pear, apple, peas, peppers or sliced cucumber, makes a salad that is impossible to resist. And for such delightful salads there is nothing so sure, so pure, so nourishing and satisfactory as Cox's Gelatine.

There is scarcely an item on the daily menu that Cox's Gelatine cannot improve, make more attractive, palatable and nutritious. It is the secret of savory soups and gravies. It makes puddings and custards more deliciously smooth. It improves jellies and candies. And makes the most delightful jelly desserts. Of course, it is unflavored and unsweetened and dissolves quickly. That is why it is such a wonderful, all-round help when meal-time draws near.

Cox's Instant Powered GELATINE

Made in Scotland

You can buy Cox's Gelatine in the familiar checkerboard box at any grocer's. The free booklet

Cox's Gelatine Recipes

is full of good things—recipes for nearly everything from soups to ice creams and candies. It is printed in both French and English and will be mailed free to anyone requesting a copy. Address the

COX GELATINE CO., LTD.
Dept. 7-E, P.O. Box 73, Montreal, Que.



A NEW OMELETTE

Add a Teaspoonful of
Bovril to every two
eggs. Mix in usual way

BOVRIL

Makes Them Delicious.



Corns

Lift Off - No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

ONDON playgoers are hearing a Nazimova voice and accent which are quite different from those which greeted them when the eminent Ibsen actress first emerged from Russia 22 years ago.

When at the age of 25 she first appeared in London she spoke only Russian. She has now returned to London for a four-weeks engagement, which began on May 30, in an intensely emotional sketch by Edgar Allan Woolfe called "A Woman of the Earth," with which she has beguiled New York music-hall audiences throughout the past winter.

There is an anecdote that when she boarded her first ship at Liverpool for the United States she knew only one English word—"seasick". Once aboard, she tells me, she soon learned another word. "I was informed by a wagging ship's officer," she says, "that 'more' meant 'that is all'." And she recalls with merriment the distraction of the harassed porter at the dock as she kept saying "more".

When she came to the States her New York admirers arranged for eight matinées of Ibsen drama, believing that the Ibsen contingent would be satisfied with that, especially as only Russian was then spoken by her. But so enthusiastic were her audiences that the engagement lasted two years.

Mme. Nazimova at 47 is the same earnest worker as she was at 25 when London first saw her. She never goes out to a dinner, a dance, or a party. "It means," she says, "twenty minutes of giving everything you have". She clenches her shapely hands and adds: "Then you have to spend four hours recovering and prepare for your evening performance."

In her cinema work Mme. Nazimova has had a very prosperous career. One experience she had in a Broadway music-hall still constitutes a record for compensation in that field. She had contracted to play "The Unknown Lady", a divorce sketch, for five weeks for \$15,000. After two performances and a vigorous protest from the Catholic Writers' Guild the sketch was taken from the bill. Nazimova was paid her full \$15,000 for the two performances.

WOMEN students of Girton or Newnham Colleges, Cambridge, are now eligible for University scholarships, prizes, and like emoluments. Hitherto they have been excluded from participation in these rewards, which are so highly valued by the men.

The Vice-Chancellor yesterday announced a new statute making the women eligible, and the Council of Senate states that all scholarships, prizes, and like emoluments which are to be awarded in the remainder of 1927 are open to the women except the Harkness Scholarship and the Bhonagar Medal.

Oxford University, in Convocation, yesterday promulgated a statute admitting women to all the professorships, readerships, and university teacherships.

A YOUNG man named Andreas Kurdi was sentenced at Budapest to three months' imprisonment for disorderly behavior, and two days later received a message to come to prison and undergo his sentence.

It was not, however, Andreas Kurdi, jun., but his father, Andreas Kurdi, sen., who went to the prison and served the sentence.

The fraud was not discovered until the time had come for the prisoner's discharge, and although the prison officials sympathized with him for doing what was presumably an act of parental affection they took proceedings against him.

The judge asked him why he had impersonated his son. "For years," he replied, "I have almost split my head trying to think of some way in which I could escape, if only for a little while, from the hell in which I and my wife have lived for the past 25 years. I seized with both hands the chance of leading a peaceful life."

The judge was so touched that he acquitted the man, remarking, "You understand you are acquitted."

"I understand the sentence very well," replied Kurdi, "and am exceedingly sorry. To have been acquitted is no advantage to me—it only means that I must go back to my wife."

VISITORS to Westminster Abbey have discovered a new wonder to admire in the Roll of Honor of the Royal Army Medical Corps, dedicated last Sunday afternoon, which has been placed open in a special case in the Chapter House.

Yesterday a continuous stream of sightseers flowed towards this book, which cost £2,500 to make and took three years to complete.

Known as the Gold Book, it is the work of an accomplished illuminator, Mr. Graily Hewitt. In his task he had the help of six assistants, five of whom were women, but most of the writing he did himself.

It is written in fifteenth-century Italian style, from which our printing was evolved, and so is easy to read. Even the closest examination fails to convince the observer that such perfectly formed letters could be written by hand. There are 270 pages of writing, giving in red the rank and date of death, in black the name, and in gold the medals won by the fallen.

Each page is fully illuminated in red, brown, gold, green and blue, with pictures of trees, scrolls, and natural life.

The Bluebells

It was a tide of bluebells,
Swayed in the light spring breeze,
Eddying, refluent, rippling
Against the trees.

We, in the broken sunlight,
Watching the boughs' green skies,
Lay like Love's vessels drifting
To Paradise.

—Trevor Blakemore.

What is Liberalism but belief in the plenary inspiration of the odd man?

Dean J. E. F.



4 out of 5 invite Pyorrhea

Dread Pyorrhea, with its host of serious ills, does not come uncalled for. It comes as the guest of Neglect and Carelessness.

And four persons out of five after forty (and thousands younger) contract Pyorrhea. Often serious diseases follow, destroying health and youth.

You need have no fear of vicious Pyorrhea. Start now using Forhan's for the Gums.

Used regularly and in time, Forhan's prevents Pyorrhea or checks its vicious course. It firms the gums and keeps them healthy. It protects teeth and keeps them snowy white.

It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., and contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid, used by dentists everywhere.

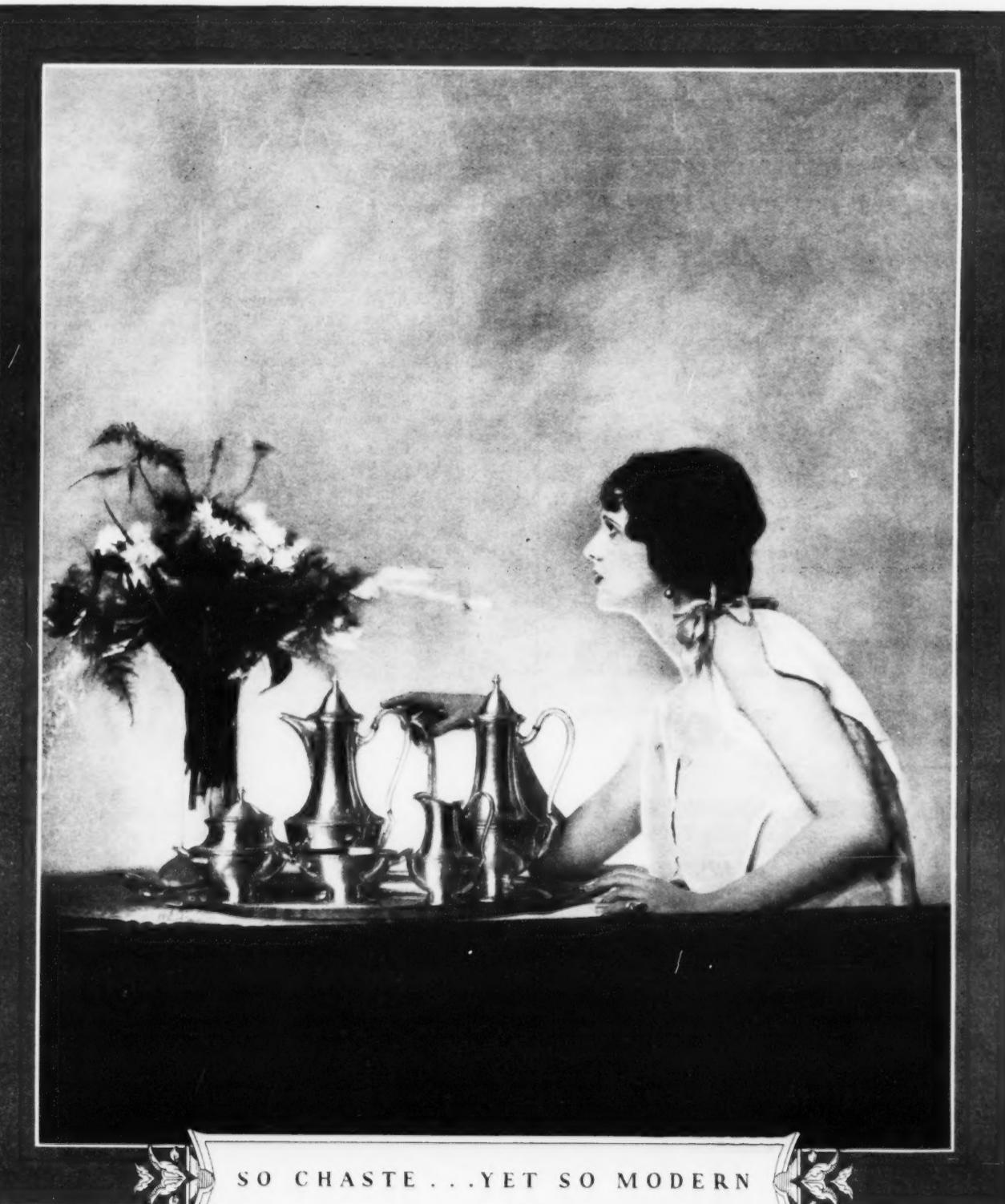
Safeguard your health! See your dentist twice a year. Start using Forhan's regularly morning and night. Teach your children this good habit. Play safe—get a tube today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Forhan's for the gums

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

We make this promise

Everybody wants a sweet, fresh breath. If you try this new, sparkling Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant once, you'll never want to use any other mouthwash that only hides bad breath with their tell-tale dyes. Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant is a success. Try it.



SO CHASTE . . . YET SO MODERN

Gowned by Bruck-Wells

"YOUR taste in silverware, Edythe, is like your taste in gowns . . . so chaste and correct . . . and yet so ultra."

Edythe smiled inwardly It was only a fortnight ago that she had discarded the garish, heavily filigreed service inherited from grandmother and acquired the new and delicately charming Argosy pattern in 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate.

She'd have changed long before, had she known the moderate cost. Her PIECES OF 8 set, with covers for eight in knives, forks and spoons, cost only \$50.00 And with dinner and tea sets to match at prices correspondingly moderate! Ask your dealer for 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate.

MAY WE SEND YOU OUR NEW BOOK? A most charming little brochure . . . beautifully illustrated . . . and containing a gold mine of suggestions for the hostess on both formal and informal entertaining. A copy is yours for the asking. Write for Booklet C-10 to International Silver Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.



Watson's New Undersilks
The Season's Smartest and Daintiest

Actual replicas of the choicest Paris creations! Soft, filmy, sheer—yet woven from strong silken strands which retain their lustre and elasticity through washing after washing.

Wearing this exquisite lingerie your frocks and gowns take on smarter, more graceful lines because Watson's are "tailored to fit." The youthful, slenderizing cut enhances the natural beauty of the figure.

See the vests, bloomers, pyjamas, nighties, kimonas, etc. In finest rayon and in a wide range of fascinating colors.

Watson's
SPRING NEEDLE LINGERIE

Makes sprinkling a habit by making it EASY

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
CORD HOSE

For the Bathroom

EDDY'S
Navy Toilet Tissue

NAVY TISSUE is soft and absorbent and, like all Eddy tissues, is manufactured under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

Each roll of NAVY Tissue is guaranteed to contain 700 sheets. Quality and Economy combined.

NAOB

THE E.S. EDDY CO. LIMITED HULL, CANADA



Sir Francois Lemieux and Lady Lemieux, of Quebec, are at their summer residence at Cacouna, Que.

Lady Drummond, of Montreal, with her grandson, Master Guy Drummond, left on June 17 for the Pacific Coast, and will return at the end of July.

Lady Forget, of Montreal, is at her summer place, Gil Mont, St. Irene-les-Bains, for the summer. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maurice Forget, is spending a fortnight at St. Irene-les-Bains with Lady Forget.

Mr. Justice Mignault and Madame Mignault, of Ottawa, left last week for their summer residence at Pointe-Claire, Que.

Mrs. Robert Loring, of Montreal, recently sailed in the S.S. *Empress of France* for England, where she will spend the summer.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, of Montreal, accompanied their daughter, Miss Martha Allan, to Quebec last week. Miss Allan was sailing for England on Wednesday, June 8, in the S.S. *Empress of France*.

Miss Pearl Forsyth, of Montreal, formerly of Toronto, has been a visitor in Toronto, where she was a bridesmaid at the marriage of Miss Margaret Walsh to Mr. Robert Watson Gouinlock. During her stay Miss Forsyth was the guest of Miss Isobel Cawthra, of St. George Street, and of Miss Louise Gooderham, both of whom were also bridal attendants at this smart wedding.

The Governor-General was a distinguished guest at the luncheon given by the Canadian Club at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, in honor of Colonel J. G. Foster, on Monday of last week.

The Countess of Ashburnham, of Fredericton, N.B., has recently been in Quebec, guest of Mrs. L. W. Bailey. Mrs. Babbit, of Fredericton, was also Mrs. Bailey's guest.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, England, and Lady Winifred Cecil, who are visitors in Canada, have been guests of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

Mrs. Ian Howden, of Folkestone, England, was recently in Montreal, guest of her sister, Mrs. T. E. Merritt. Mrs. Howden left on Tuesday for Toronto, to be the guest of Mrs. F. B. Osler.

Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow are again in Ottawa, after a visit to Montreal, where they were the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus.

Mrs. H. A. Stewart recently returned to Montreal after spending some time in San Francisco, and in Winnipeg, where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Philip Osler.

Major and Mrs. G. A. E. Chapman, Miss Jocelyn Chapman and Mrs. W. H. Rowley were recent dinner guests of the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope recently returned to Montreal from their summer place at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea to attend the marriage of Miss Rachel Allan to Major Wheeler, M.C., which took place on Tuesday of last week. While in Montreal Mr. and Mrs. Hope were at the Ritz-Carlton.

Major and Mrs. William Hart, of Kingston, entertained at a dinner recently, in honor of Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, who were in Kingston for a few days after a short visit to London, Ontario. Major and Mrs. Willis O'Connor, of Ottawa, were among the guests.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Rachel Allan, daughter of the late Mrs. Hugh Allan and of Mr. Hugh Allan of Montreal, to Major George B. H. Wheeler, M.C., 21st Lancers, younger brother of Sir Granville Wheeler, Bart., M.P., took place on Tuesday of last week, at half-past two o'clock, at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul. The Rev. Dr. Donald officiated. The church was beautifully decorated with a background of Boston ferns. There were large vases of lilies at the East end, and standards of white peonies and white lilacs in showery effect were placed in front of the choir pews and flanked the aisle. Tall palms were alternated with the floral decorations.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of deep cream satin duchesse, heavily embroidered in diamante and pearls, with the long train caught from the shoulders edged with Brussels lace and orange blossoms and a Brussels lace veil, held with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley, and her ornaments were pearls. The matron-of-honor and the bridesmaids were gowned alike in rose pink crepe de Chine dresses with large pink crinoline hats trimmed with silver, and wore the bridegroom's present of blue enamel and pearl brooches, bearing the initials of the bride and bridegroom. They carried bouquets of pink Buttercup roses. Mrs. Charles Ballantyne acted as matron-of-honor, and Miss Rosemary Burstall and Miss Dorothy Cook as bridesmaids. Captain Hastings Wheeler, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The four ushers were Major Arthur Landon, Mr. Hartland Paterson, Mr. Russell Cowans, and Mr. James Routledge. During the signing of the register, the organist played a selection. Owing to family mourning no reception was held. The bride's going-away dress was of grey crepe de Chine, with a hat to match,

and a grey chiffon coat. Major and Mrs. Wheeler left on their way to England to attend the Court of June 21, and are later taking up their residence in Kent, at Syndale Park, near Faversham.

At the marriage of Miss Theodora Machado, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Machado, to Mr. Thurlow Merrill Prentice, of Hartford, Conn., which will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 25, at four o'clock, in Chalmers United Church, Ottawa, the attendants will be Mrs. John Calhoun, of Springfield, Mass., a sister of the bride, as matron of honor; Miss Norah Macoun, as maid of honor, and five bridesmaids, Miss Phoebe Grierson, Miss Grizel Holbrook, Miss Frances Cousins, Mrs. Melville Rogers and Mrs. Thomas Haigood, a sister of the bridegroom, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. John Calhoun, of Springfield, Mass., will be the best man, and those acting as ushers are Mr. David G. Dutton, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Mr. Frank Calhoun, of Cornwall, Conn.; Mr. Reinold Parker, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Lewis Adams, of New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Thomas Haigood, of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Elbridge Stratton, of Bronxville, N.Y.; Mr. Jose A. Machado, Jr., of New York, and Mr. John Machado, of Montreal, the latter brothers of the bride.

Mrs. Frank McKenna, of Spencerwood, Quebec, and her daughter, Miss Yvette McKenna, who has been at school in France, returned to Quebec on June 19 from Europe.

Mrs. O. R. Rowley is visiting Mrs. Hibbard in Dunham, Que., for ten days. Miss Grace Rowley returned to the city recently from Ottawa, where she had been visiting her aunt, Miss H. B. Rowley, and Miss Eleanor Plaunt for ten days. Miss Rowley attended the garden party given on the King's birthday at Government House.

Commander-Lieutenant Huntingdon-Whitely and Mrs. Huntingdon-Whitely left Quebec on Wednesday by the *Empress of France* for England. Mrs. Huntingdon-Whitely is the daughter of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of England.

The Misses Kerr, daughters of Senator Kerr, of Cobourg, recently went to Ottawa by motor and were guests at the Chateau Laurier.

Mrs. Thomas Bell, wife of Mr. Thomas Bell, M.P. for Saint John, entertained at a very enjoyable luncheon on Tuesday at the Riverside Country Club, Saint John. The table was very pleasing to the eye with its decorations of pink carnations and snapdragon. Bridge was played after luncheon. The guests were Mrs. Frederick A. Peters, Mrs. Frederick B. Schofield, Mrs. Walter Allison, Mrs. A. M. Peters, Mrs. Harold Brock, Mrs. P. F. Blachet, Mrs. John McIntyre, Mrs. H. F. Puddington, Mrs. W. R. Turnbull, Mrs. G. Ernest Barbour, Mrs. James L. McAvity, Miss Ann Brock and Miss Ann Puddington.

The Countess of Ashburnham, Mrs. Albert J. Gregory, Miss Mary Gregory, Mrs. D. Lee Babbitt, of Fredericton, left Fredericton on Wednesday morning in the Countess of Ashburnham's automobile for Quebec, to be present at the wedding of Miss Edith D. G. Wright, daughter of Archdeacon R. W. E. Wright, of Quebec, and Mr. Hurd Anthony Forbes Gregory, son of Mrs. Gregory and the late Mr. Albert J. Gregory, of Fredericton, N.B.

Major-General Macdonell, of Ottawa, has arrived in Rothsay, N.B., to spend several weeks.

London Letter

(Continued from page 30)

deep I should think, lining the road. That was only a glimpse, but the following evening I was crossing the Mall on my way back from Colonel John Buchan's lecture (in the house, by the way, of Lady Violet Astor, who will be remembered as a little girl in Canada when Lord and Lady Minto were at Rideau Hall) and came in for all the sights.

It was broad daylight, and a long line of cars filled one side of that beautiful processional road which leads from Admiralty Arch to the Palace. Fortunately for the sightseers most cars have a good expanse of glass for their sides, so there was nothing between the people going to Court and their admirers. The latter were quite pleasant and well-behaved, but they treated the show as a show. They went close up to the cars and gazed steadily at the occupants, and even invited their relations and the baby to see the pretty sight. Most of the people in the cars showed great composure. Some of them chatted and laughed together as if they were alone, and very few showed signs of embarrassment or nervousness. I read of a girl who was taking a law examination and studied hard while she waited, but in my fleeting glances at the cars I saw nothing more studious than a lady reading a newspaper with which she shielded her face.

A friend told me of one old woman who gazed at a certain girl and later returned to tell her that she was not the prettiest nor the smartest, but in the eyes of the old dame she was the

JENSEN TROPHIES

Are a New Incentive to Victory in Modern Sports



Georg Jensen examining one of his cups.



NEW FAME for Georg Jensen—the Jensen cup is the latest idea in Sports Trophies. For prizes, presentations and championships. The Gift Shop is showing some of the designs in this glorious hand-wrought silver favored by European sporting clubs. Beginning at the left of sketch:

Jensen footed bowl with his famous grape motif on base. Measures 6 inches high by 7 1/4 inches across. Price, \$200.00.

Jensen loving-cup with fern and berry motif on the slim stem. 7 1/4 inches high by 6 inches across. \$125.00.

Small Jensen cup with new reed and berry design. 4 1/4 inches high by 3 1/4 inches wide at rim of cup. \$50.00.

Jensen's covered bowl with scroll and berry design on pedestal foot. 6 inches high. 4 1/4 inches wide. \$100.00.

All trophies described bear the Jensen stamp in addition to English hall mark.

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Fig. 1. Practically all work in connection with engraving of bank notes, bonds, stock certificates, etc., is done by hand.

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one with the nicest face. This reminded me of a war-work experience friend, "nobody could say as she was of my own. I asked an old woman, pretty, the one I saw. About like whose 'ring paper' had to be altered, yourself, not 'andsome but a nice who she had seen at the office when she called for advice. 'Was it a very tall lady?' "No." "Was it a very

Mary MacLeod Moore